The Chicago Tribune.

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TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1872.

The Chicago Relief bill did not get before the Senate yesterday, owing to the refusal of Senator Cole to yield the floor for the purpose. It is expected that the bill will come up and be acted upon to-day.

An annual product of $13,500,000 worth of woollen goods was represented before the Ways and Means Committee, yesterday, asking for a reduction of the rate of duty upon their line of fabrics to 30 per cent *ad valorem*, and the utter abolition of the tariff on their raw material.

The Internationals are in their ascending node in Europe this week. At Leeds, 11,000 operators in flax are on a strike for nine hours' labor, and in France the order was eloquently defended yesterday in the Corps Legislatif, a member contending that their dogma of solidarity before patriotism was as commendable as the same feature in most religious beliefs.

The Common Council of Chicago held its regular weekly meeting last evening. The railroad ordinances were up, that concerning the more southerly right of way being referred back to the Railroad Committee, and the other (C., C. & I. C. and C., D. & V.) sent to the Committee on Streets and Alleys. The ordinance authorizing the Mayor and Comptroller to borrow $124,000 for city purposes was passed. Neither the Lake Front nor the Quincy street subject came up for action.

The Tichborne *cause celebre* has reached another crisis. The jury yesterday requested the Judge to stop the trial, as they had already heard enough to decide their verdict against the plaintiff, of course. It will be recollected that they proposed this some time before the testimony for the plaintiff was all in, but were not indulged by the Court in their odd device for gaining their liberty. It has now been upward of ten months since the trial commenced,—the greater part of the time having been industriously occupied. The action of the Court upon the proposition of the jury has not been announced.

There was no quorum in either house of the Illinois Legislature yesterday. Some time was spent in the House over a proposition to adjourn on the 21st instant, and the feeling in favor of an early dissolution of the session seems to be increasing among the members, as absenteeism becomes more and more flagrant. It is to be hoped, however, that the Legislature will manage to stick together until all important measures like the Burnt Records bill, the Mayor's bill, the State Revenue bill (a reasonable compromise between those of the two respective houses), have been enacted into laws.

Mr. Henry Berry Lowry is a valuable man to the community of North Carolina. Indeed, they set so highly by him that they have offered rewards aggregating $45,000 for even so much as his head. Lowry is noted as the leader of the Lowry Gang, which has been the terror of a large district these nine years. It is mentioned that none of these Lowries can read or write; but as they spend their days in swamps, and earn their livelihood by shooting and stealing, they do not seem to stand in any great need of such literary acquirements. They do, however, stand in need of some stout hemp.

The Japanese Ambassadors paid their respects to President Grant yesterday. The chief Prince of the party, Sciuii Tomomi Iwakura, delivered a brief address, full of excellent feeling, in which he explained the object of the visit to America and other civilized countries. It was in pursuance, he said, of the regular policy of the Mikado—a policy which dated from the recent reconstruction of the Government of Japan. "We hope," said Iwakura, "to gain from this visit a fresh impulse in the paths of progress, drawing good from every form of civilization." The President, in reply, felicitated his Administration upon being distinguished in history as the first to receive an Embassy like the present, etc. He then reminded his Oriental visitors of some of the peculiar merits of this country, which he hoped would appear to them worthy of imitation; and, seizing the head Ambassador by the arm, conveyed him, the retinue following, to the blue parlor, where the charm of female society, from White House circles, served, we may believe, to enamor the Ambassadors more completely with the institutions of America than anything they have seen since Chicago. We do not hear that the "Japs" were taken to the room of the Senatorial Investigating Committee, to hear from Private Secretary Porter how to run messes and Custom Houses on high moral principles.

The Retrenchment Committee of the Senate commenced, yesterday, the Washington session of its so-called investigation of the New York Custom House abuses. The object of this session is to allow the members of the "military ring" an opportunity to explain away the damaging features of the testimony elicited at New York. General Horace Porter, Private Secretary of the President, and head of the mess to which Leet contributed from the proceeds of his General Order business, was on the stand five hours, and devoted himself energetically to putting a good face upon his transactions and those of General Grant, and Leet. Considering the many announcements which were made beforehand, that Porter would eternally smash all the adverse testimony which had appeared upon this subject, the result of his day's work cannot be pronounced very satisfactory. He told the Committee how the President had said to him that he never would appoint anybody that he thought anything of to a Custom House office, and how he (Grant) urged Leet to take a private speculation offered him by Don Cameron. But it seems that the President yielded so far as to offer Leet the New Orleans Custom House (poor New Orleans, it must have either a Leet or a Casey), and, when that was declined on account of the inadequacy of the salary (Casey makes only about $25,000 a year in dull times), gave him a letter to Collector Grinnell which caused that officer to receive him "very politely," and straightway make a soft place for him in the General Order store. It would appear, however, that the President remonstrated with his *protege* against the folly of taking office and making more scandal than money. "Get thee to a nunnery," was the purport of the advice of Leet's Chief; "take an office in Don Cameron's corporation, and let me give these Custom House berths to the politicians who are pressing me so hard." Leet was inexorable, however, and was finally rewarded with letters of marque and reprisal upon the New York merchants. But this state of things was all corrected when the noble Murphy came in, and Porter wrote him, with lofty and self-denying patriotism, not to appoint any of the miscellaneous bummers who came around and pretended to be friends of his (Porter), or of the President; but, on the contrary, to "so distribute the *patronage* of your office as to render the most efficient service to the cause of the Administration." Murphy has since been himself sacrificed to the "cause of the Administration," but Leet & Stocking still flourish, and all merchants and others who offer to point out any abuses in the Custom House are promptly prosecuted for bribery or something. Porter has never been bribed. Grinnell sent him five gallons of sherry once, and there may have been some other small matters like that; but Porter would like to see the man who had the effrontery to offer him money. The Committee was given to understand that the act would be fatal to any person making such a proposition.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—A rising barometer, a decided fall in temperature, northwesterly to northerly winds, and clear weather will prevail during to-night from the Upper Lake region southeastward and eastward to the Atlantic. The winds along the Middle and East Atlantic coasts increasing to very brisk, and probably high northwesterly. The pressure will diminish somewhat during to-night, and on Tuesday throughout the Mississippi Valley and west, with southerly to easterly winds and probably increased cloudiness.

WASHINGTON.

Reopening of the New York Custom House Investigation.

Testimony of Colonel Porter, the President's Private Secretary.

Formal Reception of the Japanese Embassy at the White House.

Official Copy of the Imperial Letter of Credence Presented to the President.

The Atchison-Topeka-Santa Fe Land Grant Swindle Engineered Through the Senate.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE JAPANESE CREDENTIALS.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The following is the official copy of a translation of the letter of credence from the Emperor of Japan, presented by the Japanese Embassy to the President of the United States, to-day:

[Official Translation.]

Mutsuhito, Emperor of Japan, &c., to the President of the States of America:

Our good brother and faithful friend, greeting: Mr. President: Whereas, since our accession, by the blessing of Heaven, to the sacred throne on which our ancestors reigned from time immemorial, we have not despatched any Embassy to the Courts and Governments of friendly countries, we have thought fit to select our trusty and honored Minister, Siouy Tomomi Iwakura, the Junior Prime Minister, as Ambassador Extraordinary, and have associated with him Jussammi Takayosi Kido, member of the Privy Council; Jussammi Tosimitsi Okubo, Minister of Finance; Jushie Hirobumie Ito, Acting Minister of Public Works, and Jushie Masouka Yamaguchi, Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs, Associate Ambassadors Extraordinary, and invested them with full powers to proceed to the good Government of the United States, as well as to other Governments, in order to declare our cordial friendship, and to place the peaceful relations between our respective nations on a firmer and broader basis. The period for revising the treaties now existing between ourselves and the United States is less than one year distant. We expect, and intend, to reform and improve the same so as to stand upon a similar footing with the most enlightened nations, and to attain the full development of public right and interest. The civilization and institutions of Japan are so different from those of other countries that we cannot expect to reach the desired end at once. It is our purpose to select from the various institutions prevailing among enlightened nations such as are best suited to our present condition, and adopt them in gradual reforms and improvements of our policy and customs, so as to be upon an equality with them. With this object we desire to fully disclose to the United States Government the condition of affairs in our Empire, and to consult upon the means of giving greater efficiency to our institutions at present and in the future, and as soon as the said Embassy returns home, we will consider about the revision of the treaties, and accomplish what we have expected and intended. The Ministers who compose this Embassy have our confidence and esteem. We request you to favor them with full credence and due regard, and we earnestly pray for your continued health and happiness, and for the peace and prosperity of your great Republic.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hand the great seal of our Empire, at our Palace in the city of Tokio, this, fourth of the eleventh month of the fourth year of Meije.

Your affectionate brother and friend.
(Signed) MOUTSOUKITO.
(Countersigned), Jutchu Sanetomi Sanjo, Prime Minister.

WOOL.

The Committee of Ways and Means will give another hearing to the delegation on the wool question.

THE CHICAGO RELIEF BILL TO-MORROW.

Senator Wright made an unsuccessful effort to-day to get up the Chicago Relief bill, but Mr. Cole stubbornly refused to give way with his appropriation bill. The motion was not persisted in very strongly, as there was a very slim attendance of Senators. It will be called up again to-morrow and pressed to a vote. There seems no longer to be a doubt from any quarter as to its passage.

SENATE TARIFF BILL.

Senator Sherman intends to call up the Tariff bill, lately reported by the Finance Committee, some time this week. He thinks this bill represents the average amount of reduction that the Senate is willing to sustain in this direction. This Committee will so amend the free Tea and Coffee bills as simply provide for the reduction of duties thereon to the figures fixed upon in its late report to the Senate.

CINCINNATI PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The following is the title of the bill which has finally passed for the purchase of a site for public buildings at Cincinnati:

Be it enacted, &c., that the Secretary of the Treasury be and is hereby authorized and directed to purchase a central and suitable site in the city of Cincinnati for the erection of a building for the accommodation of the United States Courts, Custom House, United States Depository, Post-Office, Internal Revenue and Pension Offices, at a cost not exceeding $300,000, provided that no money which may hereafter be appropriated for this purpose shall be used or expended in the purchase of said site until a valid title thereto shall be vested in the United States, and until the State of Ohio shall cede its jurisdiction over the same, and shall duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax, or in any way to assess said site or property of the United States that may be thereon during the time that the United States shall be or remain owner thereof.

KENTUCKY WAR CLAIM.

The argument upon the Kentucky war claim will be heard in the Supreme Court on Friday next, when, a rule having been granted upon the Secretary of the Treasury, he will appear through the Attorney General and Solicitor General, and show cause why he should not be compelled to sign Treasury warrants for the payment of the Kentucky claim. In connection with this subject, the report is current here that the State authorities at Frankfort are unable to ascertain the exact whereabouts of the $39,000 already paid by the Government on account of the war claims of that State.

LAND-GRANT SWINDLE.

The Senate passed the extension of time of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe land-grant swindle to-day. Pomeroy engineered, and Twichell, member of the House and President of the road, was on hand, as when it was under consideration before, to help the lobby, though in the House it is understood that Twichell will rally to the support of the pending Bayfield & Lake Superior scheme with the hope on the part of the friends of each to help their own cause along.

THE WISCONSIN GRAB SCHEME.

The House Committee on Public Lands had the Bayfield bill, with the House instructions, under consideration to-day, when the friends of the bill unexpectedly ascertained that a mistake had been evidently made in preparing the instructions, since they virtually killed the bill. The first instruction provided that the road should only receive such lands as would otherwise go to the Northern Pacific, and secondly, that it should not receive those in lieu of which the Northern Pacific would get other lands. This, coupled with the first, would leave scarcely nothing for the Bayfield scheme, and so the Committee adjourned to take the situation into consideration.

THE LAW OF ENLISTMENT.

The Supreme Court to-day decided that no State Court had authority to interfere and discharge a person enlisted into the United States military service on the ground that he had enlisted when a minor and without proper permission; that such cases belonged exclusively to United States Courts.

THE HOUSE ARMS SALE INVESTIGATION.

A member of the House Committee to Investigate the Sale of Arms makes the statement that this Committee was very disagreeably surprised when it found that the House had passed a resolution dissenting on an inquiry which included the real parties in interest; that Mr. Lynch intended to introduce the resolution pending in the Senate, as amended, however, but made a mistake, and offered the original of Mr. Sumner instead, which did not contain the words "real parties."

[To the Associated Press.]

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The members of the Japanese Embassy were presented to the President to-day. The following is the address of the Ambassadors, delivered by Iwakura:

"His Majesty, Emperor of Japan, our august sovereign, has sought, since the achievement of national reconstruction, to attain a more perfect organization in the administrative power of our Government. He has studied with interest the results attained by Western nations, having a sincere desire to establish permanent and friendly relations with foreign powers on a still closer footing. He has commissioned us, his Ambassadors Extraordinary, to all powers having treaties with Japan. Upon the soil of your country we first present our credentials, delivering to you personally the letter of our august Sovereign at this public official audience. The object of the mission with which we are charged by our Government are somewhat set forth in this letter. We are authorized to consult with your Government on all international questions, directing our efforts to promote and develop wide commercial relations and draw into closer bonds the strong friendship already existing between our respective people. Thus we hope to gain fresh impulse in the paths of progress, gaining good from every form of civilization. This we shall aim to do while in the exercise of our own national interests, so trustingly confided by a generous sovereign, and shall earnestly hope to receive your kind co-operation in facilitating the task assigned us by our Government. We gladly avail ourselves of the happy meeting to convey personally to your Excellency our sincere wishes for your continued prosperity and happiness, and as national representatives we extend the same wish to all the people of the United States."

The President then responded:

"GENTLEMEN: I am gratified that this country, and that my Administration, will be distinguished in history as the first which has received an Embassy from a nation with which the United States were first to establish diplomatic and commercial intercourse. The objects which you say have given rise to your mission do honor to the intelligence and wisdom of your sovereign, and reflect credit on you in having been chosen as instruments for carrying them into effect. The time must be regarded as gone, never to return, when any nation can keep apart from all others, and expect to enjoy prosperity and happiness, which depend more or less upon the mutual adoption of improvements, not only in the science of government, but in those other sciences and arts which contribute to the dignity of mankind and to national wealth and power. Though Japan is one of the most ancient of organized communities, and the United States rank among the most recent, we flatter ourselves that we have made some improvements on the political institutions of nations from whom we are descended. Our experience leads us to believe that the wealth, power, and happiness of a people are advanced by their encouragement of trade and commercial intercourse with other powers; by the elevation and dignity of labor; by the practical adaptation of science to manufactures and the arts; by increased facilities of frequent and rapid communication between different parts of the country; by encouragement of emigration, which brings with it the varied habits and diverse genius and industry of other lands; by a free press; by freedom of thought and conscience, and liberal toleration in matters of religion, not only to citizens, but to all foreign residents among us. It will be a pleasure to us to enter on that consultation on international questions in which you say you are authorized to engage. The improvement of commercial relations between our respective countries is important and desirable, and cannot fail to strengthen the bonds which unite us. I will heartily co-operate in so desirable an object.

Your kind wishes for me, personally, gentlemen, are cordially reciprocated. I trust that your abode with us may be agreeable to you, and may contribute to a more intimate acquaintance and intercourse between our respective peoples."

The utmost interest was manifested by the large company present in these exercises. At the conclusion of the ceremonies a formal introduction was given to the officials present, those representing the several departments being presented in groups to the strangers. At the conclusion of the courtesies the members of the Embassy were escorted into the blue parlor to be introduced to the ladies of the Executive Mansion and Cabinet officers families, together with others who had been invited to be present. President Grant, with Iwakura on his arm, led the way, followed by the Cabinet officers escorting other members of the Embassy. Some time was passed in the blue parlor in the exchange of social courtesies, an interpreter being present to assist in the conversation.

The Japanese Ambassadors held a reception this afternoon at their hotel. The parlors were handsomely decorated with United States and Japanese flags. Many distinguished persons were present. The Embassy have accepted the invitation of Speaker Blaine to pay a visit to the House of Representatives, and have named Wednesday for that purpose. They will be received on the floor, and a recess will be called and the Ambassadors introduced to the members.

THE WOOLLEN INTEREST.

The New England delegation before the Ways and Means Committee to-day presented their memorial, and made arguments in behalf of twenty-eight woollen manufacturing corporations of New England and New York, praying for a reduction of manufactured woollen goods to 30 per cent *ad valorem*, and removal of all duties on wool. The signatures to the memorial were stated to represent a production of $13,500,000 worth of woollen goods per annum.

THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

The New York Custom House Investigating Committee assembled this morning. It was resolved to ask the Senate to appropriate $10,000 to pay for printing the testimony. The Chairman caused to be read a letter from Attorney General Williams, dated Feb. 21, addressed to Noah Davis, Attorney for the Southern District of New York, stating that it appears from the testimony of the Committee that certain persons have accepted presents, bribes, or rewards from importers of merchandise. The Attorney was, therefore, directed, by order of the President, to examine into the same, and if such persons have acted in violation of the laws, to take action in the premises, with a view to prosecution, without unnecessary delay. Mr. Davis asked that a copy of the testimony be furnished to him, and also that the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to furnish information of such cases as may have come to his knowledge concerning smuggling, bribery, etc. Other letters were read showing that the Grand Jury were ready to inquire into the charges, and that instructions had been given to the New York Collector of Customs to furnish all information in his possession relative to smuggling and bribery. The Committee ordered a copy of the testimony to be furnished.

General Porter was sworn and examined, saying he was now Secretary to the President and had been since his inauguration. He testified about Colonel Leet's pursuits before he became connected with the General Order business. After the inauguration, being desirous of leaving the army, he applied to the President for some position, and the President said he would appoint him Collector of Internal Revenue at New Orleans; but Leet declined that appointment, stating that the pay at New Orleans was too small, and that his wife objected to go there. Leet having informed them that he was about to apply for the labor business in New York, General Porter endeavored to dissuade him from doing so, telling him that any person about the President, entering into such employment would be subject to constant personal attacks. He advised Leet to go into some private business. A proposition had been made by Don Cameron to Leet to become manager of the Lochiel Iron Works. General Porter said to Leet that he had heard the President in general terms express himself against the acceptance of public office such as Leet sought. On the 28th of April General Porter accompanied the President to West Point, and on his return he wrote Colonel Leet a letter as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, May 4, '70.

MY DEAR LEET: I do not like to be the bearer of bad news to you; but I think I ought to tell you what the President said when he returned from New York. He remarked that he had heard so much about corruption in Custom House jobs, and the influence brought to bear in getting positions, &c., that he would never appoint anyone who had been around him to a position in a Custom House, no matter what his qualifications. In speaking about you, he said, "I don't know who told him of the office;" that you ought to accept Don Cameron's proposition, for though he believes you as pure as anyone, yet he would never consent to have you go to a Custom House. He said attacks would be constant, and injure both you and him. He feels just as I have always felt about such matters. You can now judge of the situation, and act accordingly.

Yours, in great haste,
(Signed) HORACE PORTER.

"He told me I could say this to you."

On the 7th of May, Colonel Hillyer called at Porter's room and said Leet and Mr. Howe were anxious to enter into a partnership, and obtain business in New York. General Porter informed him that it would not be advisable for Leet to accept such business, as the President had expressed himself against it. Leet obtained the General Order business from Grinnell in the spring of 1870, and in this he had no assistance from General Porter or the President. In reference to the army mess, so often alluded to, the most that Leet ever paid in one month, was $59.46. In reply to a question by the Chairman, whether the mess received any interest from that business, General Porter replied, "None whatever." Mudgett had declared that Porter was interested in the General Order business, but those he had given as authority for the declaration had disavowed the same, and thus General Porter says Mudgett was left as the reviler.

On the 3d of May Mr. Grinnell wrote a letter to General Porter in which he says: "I know that you are not in any way interested in any contract given out here, and neither you nor any other person about the Executive Mansion has ever intimated a desire to be so interested."

In answer to a question Porter said Leet was not a connection of the President or of his wife, and that General Rawlings asked the President to give a letter to Grinnell.

On cross-examination Porter said Grinnell made him an individual present of five gallons of sherry. It was used by the mess. He had no information that any other persons were interested with Leet and Stocking. He himself never had any partnership with either of them. He had never solicited any services for them, never did anything that would entitle him to their gratitude. They had never given him money or other valuable consideration. They never had the effrontery to offer it, knowing him too well to make such a proposition.

The following letters were read at the instance of witness:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 13, 1870.

DEAR SIR: You are about to enter upon the duties of Collector of Customs in New York. Many persons in seeking office may use the President's name, or mine, in urging their claims. I wish to state to you distinctly at the outset that no one is authorized to do so. Many friends of mine, whom I should be very glad to oblige, have importuned me to write you letters in their behalf, but I have persistently refused to add to your present embarrassment by so doing. You will never hear from me on the subject of office. My only desire is to see you so distribute the patronage of your office as to render efficient service to the country and the cause of the Administration. Yours, very truly,

HORACE PORTER.

To Hon. Thomas Murphy, Collector of Customs, New York.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.

DEAR SIR: I am directed by the President to forward to you the marked portion of enclosed newspaper articles. While the President does not for a moment suppose that you ever uttered the language it imputes to you, he deems it well to take this opportunity to say that if any persons have been employed in the Custom House upon representation that they are his particular friends, or favorites, he hopes they may be discharged, and that if any persons ever apply for positions under you upon such pretence, he requests that they may not be employed. Respectfully yours,

HORACE PORTER.

To Hon. Thomas Murphy, Collector of Customs, New York.

As to the letter given by the President to Leet, addressed to Grinnell, General Porter said that Leet stepped out of the President's room and showed it to him. It was understood some days before that Grinnell was to be Collector of the Port of New York. Leet gave him the impression that he was going into the warehouse business, and wanted Grinnell to send the Government stores to him. He did not know the precise terms, but it must have had reference to the General Order Business.

Senator Bayard inquired of Porter whether he and Mr. Catherwood dined together at Willard's Hotel with Grinnell when the General Order system was discussed before Grinnell's appointment to office.

Porter replied that he did not recollect, but it was possible. He, however, remembered dining twice with Grinnell at Willard's Hotel. He did not recollect whether Catherwood and General Babcock were there, nor did he recollect that Leet was there. He, however could not say. Senator Wilson and Blatchford were present. He did not recollect whether or not the General Order business was discussed. He did not know when Leet went to New York after receiving President Grant's letter. Leet did not tell him that he had met with success, further than that Grinnell was very polite to him and promised to assist him in the business. There was nothing subsequently to show there had been a large accession to Leet's wealth. He had only a speaking acquaintance with him, having met him but two or three times. He did not know that Stocking had visited the Executive Mansion. He did not know that Stocking had no interest with Leet in bidding for the labor contract.

Having been asked whether, in the summer of 1871, there was an interview between A. T. Stewart and the President at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, General Porter replied that he recollected it. Stewart complained of alleged abuses of the General Order system. He supposed the President had some knowledge of these affairs, as he (Porter) had, but did not know with certainty. He had a conversation with Stewart on the same subject, but could not say whether it was before or after Stewart's conversation with the President.

General Porter having been interrogated as to the correspondence between Leet and Lindsey touching the acquisition of San Domingo and speculations therewith, said he had no knowledge of such speculations. He had never had social intercourse with Lindsey, and never spent an evening at his house. General Porter was interrogated at great length. In answer to a question by Mr. Pratt, he said the President's letter to Leet was a general letter of introduction, and was written before Grinnell's appointment to the Collectorship.

During the cross-examination by Mr. Casserly, Porter mentioned several interviews with Leet, while he was in Washington. They had spoken of the amount of lying by witnesses in New York. General Porter came to the committee room to examine the testimony in which his name had been mentioned, to see what misstatements had been made, in order to refute or correct them.

General Porter was under examination more than five hours. The Committee adjourned to meet to-morrow morning.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

It was ordered by the Supreme Court that no motion requiring argument will be heard on Friday, the 8th inst., until after the argument on the return of the Secretary of the Treasury to the writ of alternative mandamus heretofore awarded, and at the close of business on that day the court will adjourn until Monday, the 18th inst.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

ARMY BILL PASSED.

The House bill to appoint a Medical Purveyor in the army was passed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At the request of Mr. CARPENTER, the memorial of the Wisconsin Legislature in favor of a Niagara ship canal was read.

Mr. CHANDLER presented a remonstrance from Michigan grocers against the sudden repeal of the duty on tea and coffee. Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reiterated that if any change is made in the tariff thereon, it would not take effect before July 1.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.), from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported, with amendments, bills providing for the erection of Government buildings at Utica, N. Y., Raleigh, N. C., and Little Rock, Ark., appropriating for the first $200,000, and for the others $100,000 each.

Mr. CONKLING presented a memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce, asking that they may be permitted to purchase the site of the present Post Office in New York at the price which the Government paid for it and argued in its favor.

On motion of Mr. POMEROY, the bill to create an additional land district in Nevada was passed.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to ascertain on what terms sites for public buildings are to be obtained in Harrisburgh, Pa., and Sacramento, Cal.

The act creating an additional land district in Minnesota was passed.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase a site for United States public buildings in Cincinnati was passed.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate then took up the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to postpone it, and take up the Chicago Relief bill, which was lost.

After some time spent in considering the Appropriation bill, the Senate went into executive session, continuing therein until 4 o'clock, and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced

By Mr. KETCHAM, to reorganize the Land Office.

By Mr. Roosevelt, to repeal the act authorizing seizures of books by revenue officers.

By Mr HIBBARD, to test a plan of storm and flood signals.

By Mr. LEACH, appropriating $22,000 for damages by the destruction of the Lexington Court House, N. C., while occupied by Federal forces.

By Mr. CHAFFEE, (Col.) For aid for a narrow-gauge railroad in Colorado.

STEAMBOAT BILL.

Mr. NEGLEY, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to amend the Steamboat law, which was ordered printed and recommitted.

NEVADA COLLEGE LANDS.

On motion of Mr. KENDALL the Senate bill continuing in force the grant to the State of Nevada for college purposes was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

PETITION.

Mr. DUELL presented a petition from business men of Chicago against the reduction of duties on foreign salt.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency Appropriation bill. Mr. STEVENSON in the chair.

After discussion on various matters embodied in the bill, and without concluding its consideration, the Committee arose and the House adjourned.

Fires.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—Dr. Jaynes' granite building, on Chestnut street, below Third, was discovered to be on fire in the rear, fronting on Carter street, shortly after 3 o'clock, and the flames soon spread from the third to the eighth story. The immense height of the building renders the steam fire engines almost useless in reaching the upper stories, and the building will probably be destroyed.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4—Midnight.—The fire in Jaynes' building is apparently checked at the sixth story. The Chestnut street front is untouched, and a large portion of the immense building is saved. The stocks of teas and coffees in Shannon's store, adjoining Jayne's building, are ruined by water.

LATER.—The upper portion of the Carter street front fell with a tremendous crash shortly after midnight, but the side walls still remain as firm as ever; and if they continue, the Bank of Commerce and various broker offices on Chestnut street will probably escape, with the exception of damage from water.

LATER—1 a. m.—The fire, which was thought to have been checked, has reached the eighth story on Chestnut street, and the flames have spread to a circular window at the corner of the building. A steady stream of water directed to the spot from an adjoining roof, into the side window, checked the progress of the fire there, but soon it extended to the cupola, which the water could not reach, and it was soon in a blaze, presenting a magnificent spectacle, from its elevation of about 130 feet above the pavement below.

March 5—2:00 a. m.—Beside Shannon's tea store, in the main building, the following firms occupied the various stories: Barnes, Ward & Co., Boston agency; loss on stock, $15,000; insured. A. Friedman & Co., sample stock; loss, $10,000. Wemway & Co., silks and woollens; loss, $50,000. Hart & Co., of New York, silks, velvets, and woollens; loss, $15,000. Carpenter & Lounsbury, agents for revenue stamps. The fifth, seventh, and eighth stories were occupied by Jayne, in the preparation of medicines. The sixth story was occupied by John W. Butter, Government Printer. The adjoining buildings on the west, which were deluged with water, were occupied by H. P. & W. Smith, commission merchants and manufacturers, whose stock is valued at $300,000; Gardner, Brewer & Co., agents of a Boston House; E. S. Hoovey, sewing silks. On the east side Lewis Wharton & Co., agents for Manchester, Bullock & C., a very heavy stock; A. O. Butler, woolen and silks; Lewis, Bro's & Co., imported goods. It is estimated that not less than $1,000,000 worth of goods have been damaged by water or destroyed by fire. The cupola burned about twenty minutes, when the whole fell back among the ruins. The fire is still burning, but has not extended to the lower floors.

LATER, 3:15 a. m.—The fireman have worked manfully, and receive great praise for their success in preventing the entire destruction of the block. The fire is now smoldering on the eighth floor, and appears to be under control. It has been confined to the main building. The adjoining wings, belonging to the same estate, are uninjured by fire. It is thought the occupants are severe sufferers by fire.

BOSTON, March 4.—The comb factory of the Union Comb Company, at Leominster Center, employing nearly 150 hands, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The loss is $100,000.

The Proposed Centennial Fourth of July Celebration.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—The Centennial Commissioners assembled this morning at the Continental Hotel, and at noon were escorted to Independence Hall by committees of the Councils and representatives of the Commercial Exchange, the Franklin Institute, the Board of Trade, and Horticultural Society. Mayor Stokley was introduced to the Commissioners by John L. Shoemaker, and made an address of welcome, which was responded to by ex-Governor Joseph F. Hawley, of Connecticut. After the official welcome in the Hall of Independence, they were conducted to the Common Council Chamber, which, by resolution, had been devoted to the sitting of the Commission. The members of the Council then retired. The Commissioners were called to order by David Atwood, editor of the *State Journal*, Madison, Wis., previously elected as temporary Chairman. The proceedings opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Hutter. The Committees were then appointed to receive credentials of Commissioners, to nominate permanent officers, and prepare by-laws and regulations. The Commission then adjourned until to-morrow. Twenty-six States and Territories are represented to-day. Several more delegates are expected to-morrow.

—The Prohibitionists of Detroit have called a State Convention to nominate a State ticket, to meet at Lansing on the 13th of June.

FOREIGN.

Workingmen's Secret Societies Becoming Troublesome in France.

Matrimonial Alliance Between the Prince of Servia and a Russian Princess.

A Warning from Bismarck to Discontented Polish Noblemen.

GERMANY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 4.—In the debate on public education, in the Prussian Landtag, Feb. 4, an opposition member complained that Bismarck was absent, and denounced him as a sworn and wily enemy of the Church of Rome, not hesitating to ride rough-shod over the sacred convictions of Catholic subjects. Bismarck was informed without delay, of this personal challenge, and stepped into the House with large strides and stern countenance. He said he should be delighted to have a Catholic colleague in the Cabinet if he was prepared to conform to the general politics of the Cabinet. A man may be royalist at heart, and still be an enemy of a certain royal family and monarchy over which it presides. Bismarck warned the Polish members that no attempt had been made to force the German language upon them, and yet the Polish nobility and clergy had done all in their power to prevent villagers from learning German and forming opinions of their Government. This must be changed, and if Polish gentlemen once more complain of official disrespect to their mother tongue, I promise them I will answer their unjustifiable accusations by proposing measures calculated to promote a spread of the German among them. For the present I will only depose those Polish Superintendents who have denounced the faithful teachers of the German language.

LONDON, March 4.—The *Times'* despatch from Berlin says that Count Van Arnim, the German Ambassador to France, has been ordered home, to report his opinion regarding the stable condition of the French Government.

A *Times'* special despatch from Berlin says that it is thought in that city that the decision of Emperor William, Arbitrator in the San Juan boundary dispute, between the English and American Governments, will be adverse to England.

FRANCE.

LONDON, March 4.—The *Times'* despatch from Paris says that General L'Admirault has reconsidered his determination to retire from the Governorship of Paris, which position he threatened to resign because the *Rappel* was allowed to reappear.

PARIS, March 4.—The dissatisfaction in the Cabinet over the conduct of Pouyer Quertier, Minister of Finance, for testifying, at Rouen, in favor of Camotte, ex-Prefect of the Department of Lure, who is charged with embezzling funds contributed to the relief of French sufferers, continues. Should the resignation of the Minister of Finance become necessary, it is believed that Casimir Periere, Minister of the Interior, will be appointed to that position.

Minister Pouyer Quertier has not yet resigned, and the Cabinet is still deliberating.

In the Assembly, to-day, there was a stormy debate on the bill imposing penalties on members of the International Society. Deputy Tobain made a lengthy speech in defence of the Society, which, he said, in placing the principle of solidarity above country, only imitated religious associations in all parts of the world.

Garvier de la Motte, ex-Prefect of the Department of Eure, whose trial at Rouen on a charge of misappropriating funds for the relief of France has excited so much attention, was to-day acquitted and honorably discharged.

Thiers to-day, in reply to a deputation of Englishmen, stated that the present passport system was only temporary, and promised encouragement for the tunnel project.

The Prefect of the Department of the Rhone asks for military reinforcements for the maintenance of order which he says is menaced by the rapid increase of workmen's clubs and illegal secret societies.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 4.—The jury in the Tichborne case have informed the Court that they have heard sufficient evidence whereon to base a verdict. An adjournment has been taken until Wednesday, in order to allow Sergeant Balantyne, counsel for the claimant, to consider as to his future course.

Copies of the American case, in full, as submitted to the Geneva Board of Arbitration, will be distributed in both Houses of Parliament on Saturday.

The operatives in the flax mills of Leeds have struck for a reduction of their time of labor to nine hours per day. They are conducting themselves in an orderly manner, and no trouble is apprehended. The number of persons on a strike is estimated between 10,000 and 11,000.

Despatches from Calcutta announce that the expedition against Looshoe is practically ended and peace will soon be proclaimed.

It is reported that a treaty has been concluded between Brazil and Paraguay, by the terms of which the former continues to exercise a protectorate over Paraguay for ten years, and the latter undertakes to pay the expenses of the protectorate and cedes certain property to Brazil.

SERVIA.

LONDON, March 4.—The *Asclavonic World* of Prague says the Prince of Servia is about to marry a Russian Princess, and it predicts from this alliance a no less important result than the driving of Turks from Europe.

LIBERIA.

LONDON, March 4.—Intelligence states that ex-President Roye, of Liberia, who was imprisoned for certain illegal acts committed while in office, narrowly escaped being drowned while endeavoring to swim to the steamer just before its departure for Liverpool.

ITALY.

ROME, March 4.—Pere Hyacinthe delivered an address at a Protestant meeting to-night on the diffusion of the Bible.

MISSOURI.

Fraud Perpetrated in Connection with the Issue of Cass County Bonds—Interesting Narrative—One Cent Damages.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—A case of fraud and theft, in connection with the issue of county bonds, has been in the hands of the police since Saturday, but has not been much known till late to-night. It appears that in 1857 Cass County, Missouri, voted $100,000 10 per cent bonds in aid of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Only $5,000 of these bonds were delivered, it being claimed that the railroad company failed to fulfil its agreement in the construction of the road and the running; $95,000 in bonds were locked up in the County Treasurer's safe, at Pleasant Hill, during the war. Pleasant Hill was raided by Federal troops. These bonds were found and sent to General Schofield, then commanding the Department, who, supposing them belonging to the railroad company, turned them over to its officers. After the war Cass County refused to acknowledge the legality of the bonds, and virtually repudiated them. The railroad company, however, retained the bonds, and, with accrued interest for fourteen years, laid claim against the county for $229,000. It has recently been determined that the claim of the railroad company is valid, and it is alleged that an alliance was formed, embracing some members of the County Court and several prominent citizens, by whom it was proposed the county should issue bonds to the amount of $229,000, bearing 8 per cent interest, payable in from fifteen to nineteen years, which should be given to the railroad company, and the original bonds taken up. The proposition, it is said, was strongly opposed by the citizens of the county, but its alleged bonds were prepared, and during the last week approved by the Court, received the necessary signatures, and on Friday night Judges Stevenson and Forsyth, of the County Court, Jas. B. Cline, a lawyer of Harrisonville, and two or three other gentlemen, took possession of them, and came to St. Louis. Telegrams were received by Chief of Police McDonough, from the Sheriff of Cass County, ordering the arrest of any and all persons offering the bonds for sale, stating that they had been fraudulently issued and stolen. Inquiries by the police, this morning, revealed the fact that several banks and bankers had been visited on Saturday, and a few bonds were found to have been left with Gaylord & Co., of the Union National Bank, and one or two others. The parties leaving them were to call to-day, and consult regarding their transfer or sale. About noon a detective entered the banking-house of Bartholow, Lewis & Co., and found two men in consultation with the firm. He arrested them, and on being questioned by Chief McDonough as to the manner they came in possession of the bonds, they exhibited a document which it is alleged belonged to the county records, and it is said to have been abstracted therefrom. This was not considered sufficient, and the men were searched. Besides some personal effects, express receipts were found on them, one for 129 bonds, which had been sent to Northrup, Clark & Co., New York, and another for thirty-five bonds sent to Mr. Stevenson, in building No. 7 Nassau street, New York. These bonds were expressed from East St. Louis, the parties alleging that they desired to have it done outside the jurisdiction of Missouri. These bonds were subsequently recovered through Charles W. Ford, Agent of the United States Express Company, of this city, and together with those left at the banks here, make 176 bonds now in possession of Chief McDonough.

The parties arrested gave their names as A. D. Ladue and W. D. Nichols. It seems that six men came here on Saturday, but that Judges Stevenson and Forsyth, and another man, went to Kansas City carrying fifty-three bonds with them, and that still another man went to Sedalia, Mo. This latter person is not known to have any bonds, and has not been molested, but orders have been telegraphed for the arrest of those who went to Kansas City. Sheriff Bryant telegraphed again to-night, offering $1,000 reward for the parties concerned, and stating that he will be here on the first train.

Ladue and Nichols are in jail here, and are highly indignant at their arrest, and assert that they will make Sheriff Bryant pay heavily for their incarceration.

Despatches from Jefferson City, to-night, refer to the matter, and say the excitement in Cass County is very high, and that threats of lynching are freely made.

Many of the statements here seem to be quite wild, and further developments are waited before a full credence can be given to them.

A libel suit brought against the St. Louis *Democrat* last summer by Benjamin S. Rosenthal, for $25,000, for alleged defamation of character in mentioning his name in connection with some men arrested for burglary, in Keokuk, Ia., last June, was decided to-day by a verdict of 1 cent damages for plaintiff.

IOWA.

Condition of the Ice Blockade at Council Bluffs.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., March 4.—So far there has been no break-up of the ice in the Missouri River at this point, being held, to some extent, by the bridges and an abrupt bend above, but last night it broke loose from its moorings at the bend and came down in a large body, and lodged against the ice bridge, throwing it slightly out of line, but not disabling it, and passenger and freight trains have crossed to-day as usual. The weather also turned cold last night, the thermometer being only 18 above this morning, and below the freezing point all day. The permanent track over the seventh span of the Union Pacific bridge was completed to-day. Active preparations for track laying on the transfer grounds are being made by the several railroad lines.

Charter Election at Des Moines.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 4.—The election in this city to-day passed off quietly. The City Guards, a party composed of Democrats and sore-headed and weak-kneed Republicans, carried the day, electing all their candidates for city offices, and four out of seven Aldermen. The issue taken by the successful party was on the grounds of economy in local affairs, the movement being aimed at expensive improvements, among them the new water works, and at railroad taxation.

Telegraphic Brevities.

—Judge [illegible] has resigned his place on the Iowa Bench, to take effect March 30.

—The Union Pacific is still snow blocked between Cheyenne and Rawlins.

—The Boston *Daily Globe*, a new daily paper, appeared yesterday for the first time.

—Daniel [illegible], formerly Superintendent of the Boston & Providence Railroad, died in Boston yesterday.

—Robert Ward, of Medina, broke through ice in Grand River, near Jackson, Mich., yesterday and was drowned.

—The Mississippi River, at Fort Madison, Ia., opened yesterday for navigation, and the ferry-boat Niota Belle commenced making regular trips.

—Mrs. Sallie Ware Bramlette, wife of ex-Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, died at their residence, in Louisville, last night, after an illness of four months.

—Mrs. A. C. Downs was arrested at Hartford, Conn., yesterday, charged with arson, in firing the Sigourney House. She gave bonds in the sum of $3,000 for her appearance at the Police Court.

—George S. Bowen was elected Mayor of Elgin, Ill., yesterday, by a handsome vote. No opposition. The Council also undergoes a radical change.

—Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker and other women of Hartford, Conn., propose to make application to registrars of election for registry, preparatory to making an attempt to vote at the coming election.

—The challenge of the Paris crew, of St. John, has been accepted by the Biglin crew, of New York, conditional on its taking place on the Harlem River in June or July, for $5,000 or $2,000 a side.

—The Apaches are making numerous attacks on trains in Central Arizona. They have run off a large quantity of stock in the Hassayampa Valley. Several have been killed while on these raids.

—The Westminster Presbyterian Church, of Detroit, has called the Rev. W. Aikman, of the Spring Street Church, New York, to its pulpit, left vacant by the resignation of the Rev W. E. McLaren, who has just joined the Episcopalians.

—The press of California severely condemn the sending of General Howard on a mission to the Apaches now that General Crook is about to take the field. It is generally feared that his mission will result in another Colyer peace farce, leaving the settlers again at the mercy of the savages.

—Andrew J. Jones, late President of the Western Railroad of North Carolina, charged with the fraudulent use of the bonds of the company, and tried before the Superior Court in Moore County, N. C., has been convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of $10,000, with one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary. He takes an appeal to the Supreme Court.

—A contract was let on Saturday to Jno. Fitzgerald & Co., of Plattsmouth, Neb., for the grading and masonry on the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, from the present terminus, Sterling, to Lincoln. Cars are to run to Lincoln by the 4th of July. Contractors for putting down the track of the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe Railroad, between here and Topeka, will commence work to-morrow. All the iron is on the ground, and forty days good weather will suffice to complete the road.

THE WEST.

Resignation of Governor Evans as President of the Denver Pacific Railroad.

DENVER, Col., March 4.—Hon. John Evans, the father of the Denver Pacific Railroad, running from here to Cheyenne, has resigned the Presidency of that road, and General Robert E. Carr has been appointed in his place. This course was in pursuance of an arrangement by which the Kansas Pacific Railroad comes into the management of the entire route between Kansas City and Cheyenne at an earlier day than was at first contemplated. The difficulty of making arrangements for thorough business from the Pacific Slope with the Union Pacific Company, while the management was divided by two independent companies, was the moving cause that led to the change.

ILLINOIS.

Probably a Fatal Accident to an Old Citizen of Rockford.

ROCKFORD, Ill., March 4.—A very serious and probably fatal accident occurred to one of our oldest citizens on Saturday afternoon last, Captain C. Bowley, a man aged 68 years, while driving a high-spirited horse through the streets, was thrown from the wagon by the animal's taking fright at some object. Mr. Bowley struck on his head, on the stones of the newly-macadamized street, and it is feared has received injuries from which he cannot recover. Doctors Richings and Rohr give it as their opinion that the base of the brain is broken. This is the second time he has been very seriously injured by the same horse.

Eastern Charter Elections.

PORTLAND, Me., March 4.—At the charter election to-day Benjamin Kingsbury was re-elected Mayor, the vote standing: Kingsbury, Rep., 2,082; Cleaves, Dem., 1,648; Morgan, Citizens' ticket, 312.

LEWISTON, Me., March 4.—Lewiston to-day elected David Cowan, Rep., Mayor, by 318 majority, over J. P. Hill, Dem. Last year Garcelon, Dem., had 58 majority.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Stated Conclave of Apollo Commandery No. 1, K. T., Tuesday evening at 7½ o'clock, at Home Lodge Hall, n. e. cor. Cottage Grove and Prairie-avs. Work on order of R. C. By order of E. C.
B. R. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

Masonic.

Members of Blaney Lodge, No. 271, A., F. & A. M., are hereby notified to meet at Masonic Temple, cor. West Randolph and Halsted-sts., Tuesday, 5th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m., prompt, to attend the funeral of late brother, Andrew Bankson.
EDWARD COOK, W. M.

NOTICE.

Unity Church Congregation is requested to meet their Committee at the Third Unitarian Church, Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock p. m., to examine plans for new Church, and to transact any business coming before the meeting.
By order of the Trustees.
GEO. E. ADAMS, Sec'y.

Chicago Caledonian Club.

A meeting of the above Society will take place in the school room of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, corner of Adams and Sangamon-sts., entrance from Adams-st., on Tuesday evening next, the 5th inst., at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.
D. J. MACKELLAR, Secretary.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

THE **National Bank Note Company,** OFFICE, NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engrave and Print Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c., In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS devised by the Company, and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING AND ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

GROCERIES.

GROCERIES AT COST.

A Choice Stock of Groceries to be closed out at cost.
W. MAYER, 341 West Madison-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

News from Connecticut.

Connecticut people now in the West, can get all the news from HOME in the NEW HAVEN WEEKLY PALLADIUM. Send $2 for one year; 50 cents for three months; sample copies sent free. Address THE PALLADIUM, New Haven, Conn.

HATS.

SILK HATS DUNLAP STYLE. FELT HATS! CLOTH HATS!

IN GREAT VARIETY.

J. A. SMITH & CO., 513 Wabash-av.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

Central Property lately occupied by the Gas Co.

450 ft. on Monroe and Adams-sts., near Farwell's store, in lots to suit purchasers, on easy terms. Also, the southwest corner of Market and Adams-sts., 83 1-2 ft. by 225 ft., to the river.
A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 600 Wabash-av.

City Real Estate For Sale.

Lot 22, in Block 86, School Section Addition to Chicago, together with the brick building standing thereon (known as No. 81 West Jackson-st., near Clinton-st.). Said lot is 55 feet front by 82½ feet deep. Bids will be received by the undersigned until Monday noon, March 18, 1872, and will be submitted to the Common Council for action thereon.
GEORGE TAYLOR, City Comptroller.
Chicago, Feb. 26, 1872.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

The undersigned will receive offers to sell to the City of Chicago, for a site for an Engine House, lots located in the vicinity of West Washington-st., between Clinton and Halsted-sts.

Bids will be received at the Comptroller's office, No. 3 City Hall, until Monday noon, March 18, 1872, and will be submitted to the Common Council for action thereon.
GEORGE TAYLOR, City Comptroller.
Chicago, Feb. 26, 1872.

CONTRACTORS,

And all others desiring labor, can be accomodated at once by applying at the Depot of Supplies, corner of Indiana and Morgan-sts. We can furnish at short notice 500 laborers.
F. M. ROCKWELL, Supt. Dists. 1, 2 and 3, R. & A.

COLLARS.

The Latest Novelty.

ELMWOOD COLLAR,

Has a folded edge that prevents the corners turning up, and a fine cloth surface that makes it the most perfect imitation of a linen collar.

IT IS PERFECT FITTING, THE BEST STYLE, WILL KEEP CLEAN,

And can be worn longer than any other collar.

FOR SALE AT ALL GENTS' FURNISHING STORES.

LOST.

LOST.

On Michigan-av., between Randolph and Twenty-sixth-sts., on Friday evening, a package of letters and papers, for which a liberal reward will be paid on delivery to
WM. A. BUTTERS, 3 and 4 Randolph-st.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.

B. F. CHASE & HILD, SIGN PAINTERS, HAVE REMOVED TO 196 MADISON-ST., BURNT DISTRICT.

FOR SALE.

To Bankers.

We have for sale, at less than original cost, a splendid Burglar Vault Safe, of Diebold & Kienzle's make. It is made of best welded steel and iron, 3 inches thick, with 2-inch chest inside; has combination locks of most approved pattern, and all modern improvements. For further particulars address
J. A. COOK & CO., Drawer 527, Chicago.

WANTED.

LUMBER SALESMAN WANTED.

One acquainted with and experienced in the cargo trade. To a thorough business man a good salary will be paid. Address, stating where last employed and amount of salary expected. E 95, Tribune office.

WANTED TO RENT.

At the House Renting Bureau of JOHN H. ROSS & CO., 673 Wabash-av. Applications for houses in all parts of the city. Parties having houses to rent will do well to leave them with us for rapid disposal. Rents guaranteed.

We have a number of first-class dwellings to rent from May 1.

GENERAL NOTICES.

In the Matter of the Receivership of the Ætna Insurance Company of New York.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Receiver of the Ætna Insurance Company of New York, has declared a dividend, of forty (40) per cent, payable out of the assets of said Company, and will pay said dividend on and after Monday, Feb. 26, 1872, upon the amount of adjusted claims against said Company at the office of the Receiver, 170 Broadway, in the City of New York. Information as to the method of collecting dividends and blank receipts can be obtained from Mr. G. T. HANFORD, No. 473 Wabash-av., Chicago.
FREDERICK A. CONKLING, Receiver of the Ætna Insurance Co. of New York.
Dated New York Feb. 21, 1872.

THOMAS MANAHAN,

An old resident of Chicago, would be pleased to see his numerous friends and the public generally that he has opened a real estate office at No. 6 South Canal-st., Room 6. Where will be found a large list of choice business and residence property for sale and to rent.

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate in the city or suburbs at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 76 South Canal-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CHICAGO, March 2, 1872.

Mr. J. W. TILLSON is this day admitted to partnership in our business. Style of firm unchanged.
GAGE & DAVIS.

SAFES.

Fire-Proof Safes,

On monthly payments, at CASH PRICES, without interest. TILTON McFARLAND SAFE MANUFACTURING CO., 28 Michigan-av.

INSURANCE.

IMPERIAL FIRE INS. COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1804.

AGE, STRENGTH, SECURITY.

CAPITAL, $8,000,000
ASSETS, $10,200,000
Invested in the United States, $1,064,617.
Deposited with the Treasurer of Illinois for security of Policy Holders, $200,000.

AN EXCLUSIVELY FIRE INSTITUTION.

No Marine Complications. No Life Reserves. Approved risks written in each division of the city.

DAVIS & REQUA, 43 South Canal-st.
EUGENE CARY, Gen'l Ag't.

ALBANY CITY, MARKET, ENTERPRISE, CLEVELAND, BUFFALO CITY, WESTERN, BUFFALO FIRE & MARINE.

Adjusted Claims purchased at highest market price by
C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, 386 Wabash-av.

NORTH AMERICAN INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

This company pays its dividend of 40 per cent, in New York, only on presentation of the policy, unless it has been burned, in which case an affidavit of loss is required. Where payment, also, is to be made to anyone else than the claimant himself, a formal power of attorney is necessary. Nos. 40 South Canal-st. and 518 Wabash-av., and our Mr. Walter S. Carter, who goes to New York again this week, will give his personal attention to the matter. We already have over $100,000 in claims against this company.
CARTER, BECKER & DALE.

ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Philadelphia.

Having returned from the East, I can now give policy-holders full information as to the condition of this Company. Office hours, 11 to 12 a. m., 4 to 5 p. m.
T. L. MILLER, 45 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED.

Adjusted claims in the Firemen's Insurance Company and Republic certificates of Indebtedness.
A. O. SLAUGHTER, 318 Wabash-av.

Albany City Insurance Co.

I shall attend the meeting of the creditors of this Company at Albany, on the 12th, and will take charge of such claims as may be entrusted to me. Proofs and letters of attorney may be left at 40 South Canal-st., or 550 Wabash-av.
WALTER S. CARTER.

Holders of Policies

In the CLEVELAND INSURANCE CO. are requested to meet at Room 1 Tremont House, TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 p. m., to consult on a matter of importance.
J. H. DUNHAM.

FOR SALE.

Steam Lighter FOR SALE.

STEAM LIGHTER EUREKA.

Will carry 150 tons on deck. Inquire at office of North Chicago Rolling Mill Co., Room 18 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts.

WOOL.

WOOL.

We offer for sale a good assortment of Fine, Medium, and Coarse Wools, both Foreign and Domestic. Also Tub-Washed and Pulled Wools, all at reasonable rates.

J. H. HOWARD & CO., Wool Commission Merchants.
Office and Warehouse: Foot West Washington-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Feb. 26, 1872.

Sealed proposals, (in duplicate) with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned, until 12 m., March 29, 1872, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department the following stores, delivered at Government warehouse in this city, by April 30, 1872, viz: [illegible]

Usual conditions, as to inspections, &c., imposed. Further information on application.
THOS. C. SULLIVAN, Capt. & C. S.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received until the 15th of March at the office of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railway Company, No. 63 Exchange-st., Buffalo, N. Y., for the completion of their railway, ready for the superstructure, from the Pennsylvania State line to Emporium, Pa., a distance of about 42 miles. Those making proposals can make them for a portion of the work, if they do not desire the entire line.
H. L. LYMAN, Secretary.

Bids for Stone Work

Will be received for the LAKESIDE PUBLISHING & PRINTING COMPANY'S new building, at the office of CASS & CHAPMAN, Architect, corner Clark and Adams-sts., Chicago, until March 18, 1872. Responsible parties who wish to make bona fide bids will be furnished with all information desired.
R. R. DONNELLEY, Manager.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Highland Park Building Company, will be held at the office of Hon. J. O. NORTON, No. 386 Wabash-av., on Monday, April 1, 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m.
JOHN H. WRENN, Sec'y.

POLITICAL CORRUPTION.

Exposed in Prints 28x24.

Political Ladder—Politicians Robbing the People.
Political Smash-Up—The People Stark Mad.
The People Changing Front—Politicians Leading the People with Rings in their Noses.
Portrait of the Next President—(If he gets votes enough.)
10 cents each. Order through any newsdealer. For sale by all News Companies in New York, or remit by mail to E. H. COFFEIN, Printer, 49 John-st., N. Y.

50,000 Brick at $12.50, on cars, very cheap.
50 Cords Rubble Stone at $12.00, delivered.

For sale to-day, by the BUILDERS' AND CONTRACTORS' SUPPLY CO., 133 LaSalle-st.

TEAMSTERS!

Meeting to be held at 122 Milwaukee-av. for the purpose of forming association Thursday evening. All attend.

SCHWEIZER'S COFFEE HOUSE,

Corner Canal and Washington-sts.
No Sample Room. Ladies' entrance on Washington-st.

ROBINSON & ROBINSON,

Battery Wharf, Boston, Mass.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS for sale of PRESSED HAY AND STRAW.

Gold Pens & Holders

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, 11, 13, and 15 North Desplaines-st., and 541 Wabash-av.

THE METROPOLIS HOTEL, MICHIGAN-AV.,

Corner of Fourteenth-st., Chicago, is the only first-class Hotel in the city at $3.50 per day.
WILLIAM COX, Prop.

THE COUNCIL.

The "First Regiment, Illinois Volunteers," Put In a Petition for Compensation.

Ordinance for the Vacation of Quincy Street Submitted by the Board of Public Works.

Petitions, Communications, Remonstrances, and Ordinances Concerning Railroads.

Permission Granted the Comptroller to Borrow $120,000 Until the Next Appropriation.

No More Sidewalk Money.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, President McAvoy in the Chair. There were also present, the following Aldermen: Ald. Otis, McGennies, Thompson, Verdier, Daggy, Stone, Tracy, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Bateham, Powell, Holden, Sweet, Whitbeck, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Gill, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney, Clarke, Ogden, Busse, and Woodman.

PAYING FOR VOLUNTEER MILITARY SERVICE.

The following communication was received from His Honor the Mayor:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith transmit to your honorable body the memorial of the officers of an organization, known as "The First Regiment, Chicago Volunteers," claiming compensation from the city for twelve days' alleged service, performed in the preservation of the peace and protection of property subsequent to the fire of October 8 and 9, 1871. I also transmit the muster rolls of said organization, and recommend that your body have these documents referred to the Judiciary or some other appropriate Committee, to ascertain and report upon the legality of the said claims against the city.

JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

Following is the memorial:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, field, staff, and company officers of the First Regiment (National Guard) Illinois State Militia, respectfully represent: That on the 11th day of October, 1871, five companies of this regiment, viz: A Company, Captain Jacob Fleischer; D Company, Captain Paul Patch; G Company, Captain N. J. Grona; H Company, Captain John Paul; I Company, Captain J. Kelter, were enrolled under the orders of Lieutenant General Sheridan, U. S. A., with the approbation of the then Mayor of Chicago, in an organization known as the First Regiment of Chicago Volunteers, under the command of Colonel F. T. Sherman, for twenty days' service for the preservation of the peace and the protection of the property of citizens. That they actually were in service during the period of twelve days, and constantly on duty for the purpose aforesaid. That they were under instructions to co-operate with, and did during their term of service co-operate with the regular police force in maintaining order. That most of the officers and men of these five companies, as well as field and staff officers of the regiment, were themselves among the sufferers by the great fire and were obliged to seek temporary and expensive accommodations for their families during their term of service aforesaid. That the muster rolls, and the orders under which they served, certifying to their service and efficiency, are submitted herewith. Your petitioners, therefore, respectfully pray that the several officers, non-commissioned officers and privates named in the said muster rolls, be paid as special policemen for the number of days they actually served.

The memorial is signed by Lieutenant Colonel H. Ostermann, Major G. A. Bender, Captain John Paul, William Schwab, John Hubel, Jacob Fleischer, F. Schwachow, James Warmington, Paul Patch, J. Wisman, R. Perdue, Kelter, John Veing, M. Crust, and John Grosman.

Referred to the Finance Committee.

THE ELEVENTH WARD ALDERMAN.

The official returns of the election for Alderman of the Eleventh Ward were handed in, and Timothy Verdier declared duly elected Alderman.

REPAIRING SIDEWALKS.

A petition for rebuilding and repair of sidewalk on Kinzie street was referred to the Board of Public Works.

CHICAGO & CANADA SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

An ordinance was submitted authorizing the Chicago & Canada Southern, and the Decatur State Line Railroad Companies to lay tracks on the following named streets, and referred to the Railroad Committee: Commencing at the south line of the city, between the west line of Arnold street and the east line of Butterfield street, thence, within said limits, north to Sixteenth street, thence north to Twelfth street, between the east line of Burnside street and the east line of Fourth avenue and the South Branch of the Chicago River, thence north to Van Buren street, between the west line of Clark street and the South Branch of the Chicago River.

NO MORE MONEY FOR SIDEWALKS.

A communication was received from the Board of Public Works, stating that there was no money in the Treasury for the construction of sidewalks ordered by the Council, and that no more walks could be constructed until means were obtained to build these sidewalks, the $10,500 appropriated for that purpose out of the temporary loan being expended already.

It was referred to the Finance Committee.

NO ALLEYS TO BE ARCHED.

A communication from the Board of Public Works was also received, stating that the ordinance authorizing the Union Brass Manufacturing Company to build over an alley, did not meet their approval, for various reasons, among them the increased fire risks, the bad precedent it would give, and the danger occurring from suits against the city, and the free circulation of air. The arching-over of alleys gave opportunity to thieves and others to lurk in concealment, and to nuisances day and night.

Ald. Holden moved to refer the ordinance to the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the North Division, and publish the communication.

Ald. Carney moved to recommit the ordinance.

It was so determined.

WIDTH OF SIDEWALK ON STREETS 100 FEET WIDE.

A communication from the Board of Public Works was received, together with an ordinance, establishing the width of sidewalk on streets 100 feet wide at 20 feet, with an area of 6 feet.

It was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys.

VACATING QUINCY STREET.

A communication was received from the Board of Public Works, with an ordinance for the vacation of Quincy street, as follows:

SECTION 1. That so much of Quincy street, in the City of Chicago, as lies between the east line of Clark street and the west line of Dearborn street be, and the same is hereby, vacated and closed, together with the alley running north and south, in Block 121, School Section Addition to Chicago, which is also hereby vacated and closed; *provided*, however, that this ordinance shall not be in force until the negotiations now pending for the purchase of said Block 121, by the United States Government, shall be fully completed and the title fully vested in said Government.

Ald. Clark moved to refer the ordinance to a Joint Committee on Streets and Alleys of the three divisions.

Ald. Otis moved to amend by referring to the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the South Division.

The Chair decided this disposition to be the correct one. It was subsequently voted upon, and the decision of the Chair confirmed.

BORROWING MONEY.

Under a suspension of the rule, an ordinance submitted by His Honor the Mayor, authorizing the Mayor and Comptroller to borrow the sum of $120,753.84 till the close of the next municipal year, for the purpose of paying for the City Hall, repairing sewers, etc., was taken up.

Ald. Gardner moved that the engrossment be waived.

It was so determined—yeas, 36; nays, 1—Holden.

The ordinance was passed.

THE FIRE-ALARM TELEGRAPH.

A communication was received from the Board of Police Commissioners, enclosing a communication from the Superintendent of the fire-alarm telegraph, asking for an appropriation for repairing instruments and laying wires.

Referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ON THIRD AVENUE.

Ald. McGennies, by unanimous consent, introduced the appended resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Schools:

Resolved, That the Board of Public Works be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to prepare plans and specifications for a school building of the first class, and to advertise for bids for the erection of the same, on the lot purchased for this purpose on Third avenue, near Harrison street, the district to be supplied being totally without educational facilities, and as imperative necessity exists for the immediate erection of a school building on this site.

THE LASALLE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

The ordinance concerning the admission of the Chicago & LaSalle Railroad Company, being the special order of the evening, was taken up.

Ald. Bailey moved to refer it to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, with such petitions and remonstrances as have already been sent in.

Ald. Bateham presented the following amendment to the original ordinance:

Strike out all after the words "Harrison street," and insert the following: "Thence north across Harrison street on the east side of the tracks of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, on any property they (the said LaSalle & Chicago Railroad Company) may acquire by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, to the south line of West Adams street."

A REMONSTRANCE FROM THE NORTHWESTERN.

Alderman Stout presented a communication from the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, offering to permit the Chicago & LaSalle Railway Company to run their trains on their track, in view of the fact that, by the construction of a railway track along the south side of Rebecca street, the company would be cut off from all communication with the street; that the property between said street and the road of that company had been purchased by them for their business, and if access was given from Rebecca street, it would be valueless for railroad purposes.

Ald. Holden thought the motion unnecessary. If there were any amendments to be offered they should be offered now. It was too late at the ninety-ninth hour to come in with such a motion. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company should attend to their own business. Their action was entirely uncalled for, and he hoped the Council would ignore their protest, but consider the ordinance.

Ald. Clarke thought the reference of the ordinance to the Committee on Streets and Alleys was unprecedented. If the Council had so little confidence in the Railroad Committee, that Committee should be expunged.

Ald. Bailey said he believed the Railroad Committee had done their duty.

Ald. Gill, as Chairman of the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the West Division, protested against the recommittal of the ordinance to that Committee, for general, particular, and personal reasons. There was no reason why changes should not be made at once. If there were any amendments they could be made now. If any recommitting was to be done, the ordinance should be recommitted to the Committee on Railroads.

Ald. Clowry moved to refer the ordinance back to the Committee on Railroads, with instructions to inquire and report how many tracks the company wished to lay down.

Ald. Otis thought the Council was well prepared to act at once as they ever would be. This ground had been selected as being that which would be the least damaged by the admission of the road. If it came in on any other route there would be four times the amount of protesting. Every man damaged by the railroad had his remedy according to law.

Ald. Clowry said this was not a road at all.

Ald. Woodman said there was no reason for this fuss, then.

The ordinance was returned back to the Committee on Railroads—yeas, 19; nays, 17—as follows:

Yeas—Schmitz, Tracy, Hickey, Cullerton, Clowry, Powell, Verdier, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Cleveland, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Lengacher, McCaffrey—18.

Nays—Otis, McGennies, Thompson, Daggy, Stone, Bailey, Bateham, Holden, Sweet, Gill, Schaffner, Carney, Clarke, Ogden, Busse, Woodman, and the President—17.

Ald. Holden moved that the Committee be instructed to report on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock.

The motion prevailed.

Ald. Woodman gave notice that the Committee would meet in the Council Chamber on Thursday afternoon.

THE C., C. & I. C. RAILWAY.

The report of the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the West Division, with an ordinance concerning the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, was taken up.

A communication from a Committee appointed at a meeting of property-owners, held at Stanley Hall, setting forth that the ordinance, as at present worded, was injurious to property-owners and others, was handed in by unanimous consent.

A communication from B. C. Cooke, General Solicitor of the Northwestern Railway Company, was received.

Ald. Gill said that the object of these voluminous documents was to fog up matters. The ordinance had been before the Council for a year and a half. The terms of the ordinance were more liberal than any before advocated; it proposed to admit the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes, the Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroads on the same track. He would prefer seeing amendments to lengthy communications.

Ald. Tracy moved to refer the ordinance, amendments, and communications to the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the West Division.

Ald. Buehler moved to amend, by recommitting them to the Committee on Railroads.

Ald. Gardner moved the following amendments:

Amend Section 1, by inserting immediately after the words "Kinzie street" where they first occur in said Section, the following: "Thence from the northern terminus of said Rockwell street, parallel with the tracks of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, as now laid, to a point where the same will intersect Kinzie street; but at no greater distance from the tracks of said Northwestern Railway Company than is hereby authorized at said Rockwell street."

Amend Section 1, as follows: Immediately after the words "to cross all intervening streets and alleys between the points above designated," strike out the following words: "and between Madison and Kinzie streets."

Amend Section 3 by striking out all said section after the word "Halsted," and insert the following: "Sangamon, Lake, and Madison streets within one year from the passage of this ordinance, and shall annually thereafter erect two viaducts in each year over its said tracks, and the Board of Public Works shall, in each year, on or before the 1st day of January, designate the streets over which such viaducts shall be constructed, the same to be built in such manner as the said Board of Public Works may direct."

Ald. Sherwood moved to add to Section 1: "Provided, that said railway company shall be required to sink its tracks along Rockwell street below the surface at least four feet, wherever there is no impediment in the way of such depression."

A vote was taken on the motion to refer to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, resulting—yeas, 20; nays, 15—as follows:

Yeas—McGennies, Thompson, Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Powell, Witbeck, Heath, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Start, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney, Busse—20.

Nays—Otis, Tracy, Bateham, Holden, Verdier, Sweet, Gardner, Sherwood, Gill, Cleveland, Schaffner, Clarke, Ogden, Woodman, Mr. President—15.

Ald. Gill gave notice that there would be a meeting of the Committee on Friday, at 2 o'clock.

On motion of Ald. Powell, the ordinance was made the special order for Monday night, at half-past 8 o'clock.

The Chair appointed Ald. Verdier upon the Committees upon which Ald. Glade was.

The Council adjourned.

ATLANTIC & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Following is an ordinance reported by the Railroad Committee, not yet reached:

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago, That permission is hereby given to the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, and its successors, to introduce their said railroad into the city of Chicago from the western city limits, and to extend the same on and along what is known as the Bloomingdale Road to where it intersects the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company's grounds and tracks; thence to continue on and along Blanche street, in Kinston's Addition to Chicago, to the North Branch of the Chicago River; thence across the same, with the privilege of constructing, opening and maintaining a drawbridge across the same, and thence to their tracks upon the same; thence on and along Cherry avenue to what is known as the North Branch Water street, in Elston's Addition; thence to Hawthorne avenue southward along said Hawthorne avenue to LaSalle street; thence southward on and along said Larrabee street to Roberts street; thence on Roberts street to Erie street; thence on and across Erie street to Kingsbury street; thence southward on and along Kingsbury street to Kinzie street, with the privilege of laying down tracks, turn-outs, switches and side tracks on and upon what is known as the North Branch Water street. And said Company is hereby authorized to cross all intervening streets and alleys, and to lay down, maintain, and operate one or more railroad tracks, together with all such turn-outs, switches, side tracks, and turn-tables as may be necessary on said above-described streets, and on any ground which said Company now owns or may hereafter acquire by purchase, donation, condemnation or otherwise; *provided*, that convenient crossings shall be made and maintained by said Company where their tracks cross any street or alley, and shall keep its tracks in such condition that wagons and other vehicles can pass and repass at any and all points. The bridge across the North Branch, above referred to, shall be a turn-table bridge, and built and located under the direction of the Board of Public Works of the city of Chicago, and shall be kept and maintained at the expense of said Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company.

The Occupation of Streets for Railroad Purposes.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Discussing the proposed railroad ordinances, in your Sunday issue, you remark:

"Damage" to property is an injury resulting from an act already committed. It cannot be claimed that property fronting on a street has been injured by a railroad *not yet constructed*, and a claim for damages which may be sustained in case a railroad track be laid down on that street has no judicial foundation. *Before any claim for damages can be presented, the injury complained of must be committed. When that injury has been sustained, then, and not until then, can the sufferers claim compensation.*

The words which I have marked in italics may be good law, and it is because we have *feared* such is the law, that so many of us in the West Division have opposed the surrender of Rockwell street and Depot place to the Cincinnati and Columbus Railroads. For, if we have no remedy for our injuries, except in suits for damages instituted by us after the occupation of the streets by the railroads, *we have no remedy at all*. The owner of each lot will be compelled to institute and maintain a separate suit against the railroad company, which it can protract for years, and ultimately take to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the cost and expense of recovery will be made to exceed the entire value of the property. We insist that the Council shall not place us in a position where we are so completely at the mercy of railroad companies, and inflict an injury upon our property amounting to one-fourth its value, under conditions which practically deprive us of *all compensation*. Under ordinary circumstances, railroad companies are required by the law to ascertain damages and make compensation *before* their tracks are laid. And we object to the Council damaging our property, by giving up our streets, in order to deprive us of the protection which it was the intention of the law to secure.

It is very doubtful, too, whether property-owners can recover damages from a railroad company occupying the street, for the reason that there is no *legal measure* by which the damages can be ascertained. It will not be denied, I apprehend, that the laying of a railroad track on a street greatly damages the property adjoining. But how much? It is an indefinite damage, very great upon the property immediately adjoining, and in a smaller degree on property more distant, and a little more distant still, and so vague and uncertain that the Courts cannot be induced to consider it. The Supreme Court conceded a great damage to property when Kinzie street was surrendered years ago to the Northwestern, and yet declared there was no remedy. For this reason the Council should exercise great caution, and not grant to these railroad companies the privilege of laying tracks under conditions which practically excludes the owners of property they injure from compensation. We say, if railroads wish an entrance to the city, grant it on the most feasible line, but require the railroads (except in crossing streets) to purchase or condemn private property. If they do that, property-owners can secure some compensation, and if they give the *streets* to the companies, it amounts practically to this—that the companies escape payment of all damages.

Now, are the railroad companies *able* to condemn their right of way, and pay for the damage they inflict upon property? If the railroad companies are not able, how much less are the few hundred private individuals, who, under the present ordinances, it is proposed to saddle with this burden? In this case, however, I presume no one will set up the shabby pretext that the companies are not able. It is the Pennsylvania Central, which owns a very large proportion of the leading railroads of the country, East and West, and the Milwaukee & St. Paul, which owns lines in Iowa, together with almost the entire railroad systems of Wisconsin and Minnesota. I undertake to say, that the capital represented by these two great railroad corporations is nearly or quite equal to the entire value of this whole city, with all the real estate and personal property to be found within its limits. If this is not *entirely* correct, it is near enough the mark to prevent any one from setting up the plea of *poverty* in their behalf.

I appreciate the spirit of self-sacrifice, the disinterestedness, etc., of those gentlemen in other divisions of the city, who declare that these railroads should be granted *free access*, because the interests of the city demand it; that whoever they come the interests of individuals must suffer, and it might just as well be us as anybody else; that the Council should not allow public considerations to be outweighed by the interests of individuals, etc. *Now*, if this question is to be determined in this way, because the *public interests of the city are involved*, I think the Council can very easily authorize the railroads to condemn private property for their tracks, and then let the city pay the damages out of the public treasury. Or, if this cannot be done, let the city condemn the property itself, and give it to the railroads. I do not suppose a proposition like this will meet with very general favor, because it will *increase taxes*. The public-spirited gentleman on Halsted street, who has been so anxious that we, owning property on Rockwell street and Depot place, should give from $1,000 to $20,000 each in order that these railroads might come in for the *general good* of the city, would probably be unwilling to pay as much as $1 (his share of a general tax) to accomplish the same end.

The general good of the city will be subserved I know. But is that any reason why the interests and rights of individuals should be sacrificed? Is there not some way by which interests of the city can be secured without doing such rank injustice to private persons and property?

GEORGE W. RUST.

CHICAGO, March 4.

Mining Excitement in Iowa.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, March 4.—The Black Hills Exploring and Mining Association, with a capital of $100,000, was organized in this city on Saturday. The following gentlemen were elected officers: Charles Collins, President; Daniel L. Scott, Vice President; D. H. Ogden, Secretary and Treasurer; Daniel Harnett, General Superintendent. Mr. Harnett is an old miner, having spent seven years in the mountains, and brings great experience to his position. He expects to have a large party organized, and ready to start for the scene of the discovery of gold, as early as the 1st of May. The excitement here is simply intense over the movement. It is now an undisputed fact that gold in paying quantities exists in the Black Hills, and this Company propose to take the initiative in developing this wonderful region.

A LIVELY MEETING.

An Interesting Session of the Board of Police.

Trial of Captain Miller for Disobedience of Orders.

He is Notified that His Resignation Will Be Accepted.

Other Police Matters.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President Talcott in the chair. Commissioners Rehm and Sheridan were also present.

ANOTHER HEAD REMOVED.

John Delaney, regular patrolman, was charged with refusing to make an arrest when called upon by a citizen to do so. Ex-Commissioner Brown defended him.

Here Captain Miller came in and wanted his case tried immediately.

The Board replied that a case was now pending, and "the handsome Captain" was compelled to wait his turn.

James J. Connelly testified that the charge, if correctly stated, was refusing to take stolen property when asked to do so. On January 13 he lost a set of harness, and had the premises of the suspected party searched. None of his property was discovered, but that of a friend was found there. He procured a search warrant and searched the place of a brother of the suspected party, and finding nothing there, went with Delaney to another brother's. While waiting at the place for the return of the proprietor, he hunted round and found his harness. He told the policeman of his discovery, but the policeman told him to wait until the proprietor came in. The witness and the officer awaited the return of the proprietor. Delaney and the man were acquainted, and talked over old times. The trio went to Archer avenue and took some drinks. They then returned, and Mahoney's (the proprietor's) brother came in. After talking, Delaney recommended him to go home, saying his position on the police force was in danger through his coming down without a search warrant. The officer gave his pledge that if he left the harness it would be forthcoming in the morning, as he knew Mahoney and could answer for him. He accepted the proposition, and returned next day with a warrant, but the harness and man had vanished. He had no warrant for that place when he found the harness. The officer was sitting in the house when the witness found his harness in a shed. He told the officer he would swear to the harness in any court. Mahoney refused to let them search the premises when he came in, but the property was already found. The officer asked him what mark there was on the harness, and he pointed out a mark. Mahoney and his brother called Delaney out and conversed with him privately for ten minutes. The only reason the policeman gave for not taking the harness was that he had no warrant. Witness had never seen the harness since.

Louis Kretlow, the man who accompanied the above witness, corroborated his testimony. Michael Mahoney, brother of the man who had the other harness, had his hidden away, with a quantity of other goods of a like nature. Michael Mahoney lived on Jefferson street.

William Mahoney, of No. 85 Alexander street, found the officer and the two witnesses at his house when he got home at 6 o'clock. About seven years ago he and Delaney were pretty intimate. Connelly told him that his brother had been sent for to identify the harness. On inquiring for the warrant the officer failed to produce one, and he ordered the officer out. Both then went. He did not know anything about the harness being there. His brother had stored it away in his shed. He never pledged his word to the officer that the harness would be forthcoming. The harness had been there three weeks or a month, but took sudden flight that night. After ordering the visitors out they went off at Connelly's invitation and took two drinks. Connelly paid for one.

The officer said he paid for the other.

Justice Scully testified that in the trial before him of Mahoney's brother, Hutton had identified the harness beyond a doubt, but there were six or seven witnesses on the other side, and he gave the harness to the party against whom the suit was brought. The defendant's witnesses had completely out-sworn the complaining witness.

Mr. Brown said the officer was not justified, under the circumstances, in doing more than he did. A man's house was sacred, and an officer could not search a house without having the proper authority. Delaney had no warrant, and hence exhibited excellent judgment in not taking the property, as the alleged owner could not positively identify the harness.

Commissioner Rehm moved to dismiss the officer from the force.

Commissioner Sheridan thought the grounds were not sufficient.

Commissioner Rehm said he must obey the rules of the Department.

Commissioner Sheridan said he could not.

Commissioner Rehm said then he could resign.

The officer was dismissed.

Mr. Brown took an appeal.

HANDSOME GEORGE'S CASE.

George M. Miller, Captain of the Second Precinct, was charged with not delivering over to the custodian property lost or supposed to be stolen, and disobedience to orders.

Captain Miller plead not guilty.

Five witnesses were sworn.

Superintendent Kennedy said on October 21 he issued an order to Miller directing the Captains to send all stolen or lost property in their possession to the Custodian, a copy of which was sent to all Captains.

Captain Miller enquired whether the Superintendent could swear that a copy was sent to him. Kennedy said Captain Miller was present when the order was written. Three orders were written out, and he couldn't tell about the personal delivery of them. He gave personal orders to Captain Miller several times to return stolen or lost property. The next day after the issue of orders several of Miller's Sergeants sent in property.

Captain Miller enquired who gave the first information about the charges.

Commissioner Rehm said he did. Sergeant Berdell told him about it, and he brought the charges.

An officer was brought in, and Captain Miller began advising the Commissioners as to the proper course of proceeding.

Commissioner Rehm told him to keep cool.

Sergeant Berdell said he received some valuable papers and private letters from Officer Smith; there was a bank book and some pictures. The portraits had been recognized by Mr. Golsen. It was on January 8 or 9 he delivered these to Captain Miller. [Here a description of a bond, given to Captain Miller by the Sergeant, was submitted.] There were some books in the trunk belonging to Mr. McCagg. The books were sent down to the Custodian. He identified some papers and a bond. He had been notified to send in his resignation; he lodged the first complaint against Miller with Superintendent Kennedy. He went to a Police Commissioner's house to attend to his own business.

Commissioner Rehm said he had admitted that already.

Superintendent Kennedy explained that he sent Berdell to the Custodian.

Officer Henry Smith said that a woman had sworn out a search-warrant for a house at the Rolling Mills. He had searched the house, and found some books, papers, and a bond in a trunk. He had been told that the Captain was looking for an owner of the bond. He had gone to the house again, on the Captain's order. The house was that of William Fitzgibbon, No. 133 Coventry street. He identified the papers and the bond. He was present when Mr. Golsen recognized the papers. Golsen had said that he suspected one of his men. The Captain told him that if the bond was not claimed he (Miller) would turn it over to him, and the officer should give it to the Custodian. He told the Captain to do it himself.

Officer Large said he had searched the house with Smith, and found the property. Smith turned the bond over to the Sergeant, who said he had turned it over to the Captain. The Captain said he had the bond, and thought he knew the man who wrote it. The Captain had told him to turn the bond over to the Custodian if not claimed. This was a month ago. He had not seen the papers since delivering them to the Sergeant.

Captain Miller acknowledged that he had not turned over the property to the Custodian.

Mr. Carman, *alias* "Mr. Merriman," Custodian, said he never saw the paper before. Some books were turned over to him. The books were owned by Mr. McCagg. The bond was not advertised. The custom was to turn lost property over to him. Property was generally kept till suspected parties were held. Captains generally held property till parties were arrested. He did not know of any instance where property had been held when no arrest was made. It ought to be turned over to him. Didn't know that the Captain was acting as detective.

Captain Miller said he wanted to show that a gold watch had been kept, but did not show it.

W. S. Golsen said, about six weeks ago Captain Miller showed him a bill, and asked him to identify it. He also showed him a bond and a picture—of his truckman. He asked the Captain to wait awhile. It was not his bond. He told him to wait until he got back from Madison, anyway. He wanted him to withhold the bond, because he thought it a clue to a robbery committed on him. The receipted bill was in his safe before the fire. The Captain had told him to hurry up, or he would have to return the papers.

Captain Miller wanted to say a word in justice to himself and others. He would not be a member of the force in future, but anyway he wanted to appear in a right light and have justice done him. He might have erred, and he acknowledged that he did err in not turning over the property immediately; but it had been shown that he held it in good faith. It had been stated by the press that "more or less" of the Captains and Sergeants were to retire and make room for others. He proposed to retire soon, but he wanted to do it honorably. He had been connected with the force for many years, and now ill grounded charges had been preferred against him, and he did not think there could be. He left the decision in the hands of the Board, and whatever their decision was he would cheerfully submit to it.

Here Miller offered his papers to the Superintendent. The Superintendent told him to go to the Custodian.

President Talcott said the matter was held in abeyance, "to roll the sweet morsel under their tongue."

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Charges were preferred against Henry Rabner, accusing him of going into a saloon, not in the discharge of his duty. The officer anticipated his removal by resigning.

Officer Moses Laddington was charged with neglect of duty and leaving his beat. His resignation was before the Board, and was accepted.

POSTPONED.

Officer Peter Kinderlin was charged with conduct unbecoming a police officer.

A petition numerously signed by citizens was submitted to the Board, praying that the officer be retained on the force.

Two of the witnesses for the defense only were present.

A driver of a bus testified that Alderman McCaffrey was trotting his horse over Halsted street viaduct when the officers seized the horse. There were three teams on the bridge and McCaffrey was on the wrong side.

Charles Hart, another bus driver, testified that McCaffrey was driving north on the west side of the bridge very rapidly.

Officer John Homer saw McCaffrey driving over the bridge at a trot, when the officer arrested him, and McCaffrey called him a G—d d—n fool.

"Judge" Scully testified that the two officers had arrested McCaffrey for fast-driving over the Halsted street viaduct. McCaffrey swore that he was walking his horse. The officer wanted to mount the wagon. Two citizens swore McCaffrey was walking, and the two officers that he was trotting. He regarded an officer's testimony as that of a citizen. When a policeman swore one way and a citizen another, he would discharge the citizen for want of testimony.

The case was laid over.

NEW PEELERS.

The Board then proceeded to examine applicants for appointment to the force. After an hour spent in this occupation, the following men were appointed: August Schimmel, 31, German; Ed. Langham, 29, Irish; M. Colburn, 34, American; Michael White, 35, Irish. They are on probation for 30 days.

The Board adjourned.

MILLER'S CASE.

The Board resolved itself into a secret meeting after a formal adjournment, and discussed the case of Captain Miller.

President Talcott directed the Secretary to notify the Captain that if his resignation were presented it would be accepted.

The Board then went on to discuss the various particulars developed in the trial, as regards the harness, and the arrest of Ald. McCaffrey for fast driving, the opinion expressed by them being of no particular public interest.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

A Matter of Interest to the Commercial Community.

Is John Summerfield a Justice?—Commissioner Talcott on Police Raids.

Superior Court.

THE MARCH TERM OPENED YESTERDAY

with on it 263 cases for trial by Judge Porter, and 149 cases for Judge Gary. A question was raised in an action of assumpsit brought by Morris Selz & Co., against Samuel Goldman, of some slight commercial interest. The suit was brought to recover for boots delivered. The claim was for $8.9, and the verdict for $699.50. The verdict was the result of instructions, in substance that even if the jury should find that a portion of the goods in controversy were not ordered by defendant, but were received by him, it then became the duty of defendant to reject and return them within a reasonable time, or to notify plaintiff of his refusal to accept, and to remove them. And defendant was under no obligation to accept goods of a kind or size different from what he had ordered, and if he did not accept them, then he would not be liable for their value or cost. But if defendant, within a reasonable time after he received the goods, inspected them and set aside those he refused to accept, and while they were so set aside and before there was a reasonable time to return them or to communicate with plaintiffs, who were at a distance, the goods were destroyed by fire without the fault of defendant, then the defendant is not liable for want of notice.

JUDGMENT.

Judgment was rendered in favor of Eugene F. Henshaw against the "United States Brick Machine Company" for $3,600, in an action of assumpsit for the non-delivery of brick (500,000 of them) at the stipulated price of $7 per 1,000.

NEW SUITS.

A petition was filed by Jacob Scramer, as guardian of Jacob and Catherine Lauer, asking a decree for the sale of the minors' interest in Lot 11, Block 24, Bushnell's Addition.

—Proceedings to foreclose a mortgage on an undivided quarter of the east half of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 25, 39, N. R. 13 E., was commenced by Peter H. Brown, of Providence, R. I., against William M. Reed and wife.

—An action of debt was brought by Marcus Kronberg against Fanny Stein and William A. Butters. The debt is laid at $15,000, and the damages at $2,500.

Circuit Court.

RAILROAD CASE.

Judge Booth is engaged, with a jury, in the trial of an action on the case brought by one Jeremiah Mahoney against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. It is charged by this proceeding that upon the 12th day of December, 1870, as the plaintiff was driving his carriage upon Sangamon street, on the Kinzie street crossing, the defendant so negligently ran a train of cars that for want of signal, the carriage was run into, upset, and the plaintiff thrown off, so that he was injured as to his breast and his chin, while the carriage was broken and the horses hurt. This is the third trial of this cause.

NEW SUITS.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Michael Andrew Rorke against the Knickerbocker Insurance Company of Chicago, the demand being for $2,000.

—Against the same company, by like action, Samuel M. and Elias R. Lockwood proceeded, claiming $1,500.

—A like action based upon promissory notes was brought by David McBride and others against James Montgomery, upon a demand for $2,000.

—An action on the case was brought by Louis Peter against Frederick Ahrens, in which the damages are laid at $1,000.

—A bill for strict foreclosure was filed by Jane McWade against Agnes McWade and others, infant heirs of James McWade. The property involved consists of Lot 51, Block 12, C. D. Gibson's subdivision, in Canal Trustees' subdivision of Section 7, 39, 14 East 3 P. M.

Criminal Court.

PERSONAL.

Judge Rogers, of the Circuit Court, presides in the Criminal Court, during this term.

GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury for the term was empanelled yesterday, with Ex-Mayor John B. Rice as foreman.

CRIMINAL INFORMATION.

A criminal information was filed by the State's Attorney against John Summerfield. It is charged that John Summerfield did, on the first day of March (1872) in said county take upon himself to officiate in a certain public office of authority, to-wit, the public office of Police Magistrate, without being lawfully authorized thereto, contrary to the statute, etc.

Police Court.

TRIAL OF THE PROSTITUTES.

The West Side Police Court was crowded to excess yesterday morning with people anxious to obtain a glimpse of the thirty-seven impure females, who were arrested on Clinton and Canal streets during Saturday night. Commissioner Talcott occupied a seat on the bench with Justice Scully. When the cases were called Mr. Talcott asked by what authority the arrests were made. A nervous officer stated that Sergeant French issued the order. The Sergeant, being sent for and sworn, testified that Captain Miller was the responsible party. Captain Miller was placed on the stand, and swore that the Superintendent issued the command. Mr. Kennedy was taken to task, and stated that he acted by precedent; that "raiding" was an established custom and a necessary measure to preserve order in the places under consideration. Commissioner Talcott made strong remarks on the illegality of the proceeding, and asked why, if raids were made at all, they were not made in daylight. Captain Miller replied that if such a course were pursued the result would be a fearful exposure of depravity on the part of leading citizens. Aldermen included. Mr. Talcott said that was a good reason why daylight arrests should be made, but he questioned the legality of the action under any circumstances. Justice Scully, undeterred by the gray-headed official's opinion, fined the keepers $30 each, and the inmates in sums varying from $20 to $5 each. Commissioner Talcott will review the matter again.

THE NEW ENGLAND CHURCH.

Favorable Report of the Pastor—The Church to be Rebuilt—The Whole Subject Submitted to a Committee.

The New England Congregational Church Society held an adjourned meeting, in Parlor No. 4 of the Sherman House, last evening. George Herbert, Esq., presided, and Lyman Baird, Esq., officiated as Secretary.

The pastor of the Church, Rev. L. T. Chamberlin, who has been making an Eastern tour for the benefit of the Congregationalists of this city, addressed the Society, and gave an encouraging account of his mission. He spoke hopefully of the future prospects of the Church in this city. He thought, with other gentlemen who had examined the remains of the structure, that the walls of the New England Church, corner of White and Dearborn streets, might be easily reconstructed, and the building extended so as to accommodate a larger number of members than before the fire. The work should be proceeded with at once, as the spring was now opening and no time was to be lost.

A desultory conversation in relation to the proposals of immediate rebuilding followed the remarks of Mr. Chamberlin. All the members present expressed themselves in favor of going to work without any unnecessary delay.

The following, offered by Mr. Bradley, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Society regard with favor the general features of the plan submitted for the reconstruction of the New England Congregational Church, and that the whole subject matter, together with the erection of a chapel in the rear of their church, be referred to a committee of three persons, to the purpose of so far perfecting the plans in conformity with the general expression now made by the members of this Society, as may be practicable, and that said committee be instructed to avail themselves of the aid kindly proffered by Mr. Potter, and that they report their action to an adjourned meeting to be held with all convenient speed.

The following gentlemen were appointed as such committee: Rev. L. T. Chamberlin, Max H. Jortsberg, Lyman Baird. On motion, Mr. G. S. Chesbrough was added to the Committee.

Some members made a few practical suggestions, after which the Society adjourned subject to call.

A New Floating Elevator.

Chicago enjoys the reputation throughout the civilized world of being the parent of the grain elevator system which she has brought to such perfection. An advance upon the present system appears to have been made in the construction of floating elevators. It is stated upon good authority that a floating elevator, equal in capacity to any of our first-class elevators, is in course of construction by Messrs. Eggleston, Henness & Co., and will be in operation as soon as the canal is open. It will be used in the Chicago River for transferring grain from canal-boats to vessels.

Temperance Meeting at Peotone, Ill.

PEOTONE, Will Co., Ill., Feb. 29.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A mass-meeting of the citizens of this town was held in the M. E. Church to-night. The house was crowded in every part, and great enthusiasm prevailed. The services of the distinguished temperance orator, E. H. Pogue, of Bloomington, had been secured, and his speech in support of the new law was very effective and truly eloquent. Strong resolutions, endorsing the action of the Legislature in passing the new law, and pledging the meeting to see it enforced, also thanking the speaker for his masterly effort, were unanimously carried. The audience dispersed, confident that a brighter day is about to dawn over this community than has ever shed its radiance over them before.

H. W. BEEDLE,
Chairman of the Public Meeting.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

What a Committee Learned at Springfield.

The Relief and Aid Society and the County Poor.

Record Evidence of Titles to Real Estate.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, in the east wing of the Court House, the President, Julius White, in the chair. Present: Commissioners Ashton, Crawford, Harris, Harrison, Herting, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, Roche, Scully, and Stearns.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was read from O. C. Gibbs, announcing that about 300 families, now in charge of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, would be turned over to the county for support.

A communication from J. Hobson, an Indiana architect, proposing to furnish plans for a new County Jail, was referred to the Building Committee.

REPORTS ON BILLS.

The Committee on Poor House and Paupers reported, recommending the payment of sundry bills, amounting to $8,112.09, and also that in future persons receiving aid from the county give receipts. Both recommendations were concurred in.

The report of the Committee on Miscellaneous Claims, recommending the payment of sundry accounts, was concurred in, with the exception of the claim of Calvin DeWolf, of $10 per day for five days' service on the Board of Canvassers, which was reduced to $5 per day.

LEGISLATURE.

The Special Committee appointed to proceed to Springfield to secure necessary legislation, reported that certain laws were passed. As to the Revenue law, the House and Senate were divided, and it was extremely doubtful whether a Revenue law would be passed at the present session. The members of the Legislature were of the opinion, in the matter of the insane of Cook County, that too much legislation was asked for. It was, therefore, thought best not to ask for relief in this matter. As to the bill which allows jurors mileage as their own compensation, the County would save $150,000 per year by it. The report was concurred in.

THE COUNTY PAUPERS.

The Chairman stated that he had visited the rooms of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society in company with Dr. Miller, Superintendent of Public Charities for the purpose of a consultation as to the treatment of Cook County paupers. The County Agent had reported that there were 30 or 40 daily applicants for relief. While the Board could not control the action of the Relief Society, it should ask them to postpone action on the order refusing to extend any further outdoor relief. According to report, the Society was in possession of funds to the amount of over $1,200,000, of which it was prepared to divide a portion among the charitable institutions of Cook County, the balance to be retained for future use.

Commissioner Crawford referred to the fact that the old Board of Supervisors had given the Aid Society authority to take care of the Cook County poor, and he believed that society had no right to withhold the money from the suffering people of the county.

Commissioner Stearns inquired whether the time would not be extended until the last of April.

The Chairman replied that he had endeavored to have this done, but had been assured that a postponement was doubtful.

Commissioner Harrison inquired whether there were 300 families dependent upon the county for support before the fire.

The Chairman could not give the information.

Commissioner Stearns thought the Board might take some action which would induce the Relief and Aid Society to extend the time. There was no money in the treasury with which to support the large number of people who would be thrown upon the county.

Commissioner Ashton believed that it was the desire and intention of the donors to have the relief money devoted to the care of the poor. It seemed to him that the Relief and Aid Society were taking for their own use money which did not belong to them. This was wrong. The Board should let the tax-payers know the exact state of things, and should appoint a Committee to inform the Relief Society that in the opinion of the Board this $1,200,000 belongs to the entire poor of Cook County. The Society claimed exclusive control of these funds as a matter of right.

Commissioner Harrison moved the passage of a resolution directing the Chair to appoint a committee of three to confer with the city authorities and the Relief and Aid Society as to the further manner of dispensing of the funds subscribed by a liberal world for the poor of Chicago. The mover supported the resolution, and said that he was opposed to dividing the money among the charitable institutions. It was not sent here to support these institutions for all time, but to keep the needy from suffering for the time being. It was true that the money was sent to the city and not to the county, but it was none the less applicable to the county, which was expected to support all the poor.

Chairman White admitted the right of the Aid Society to give the money to charitable institutions for present use, but denied their right to provide for the future. They had no right to lock up so much money while there were so many suffering poor in the county. Morally considered, they had no right to turn these people over to the county; legally considered, he had nothing to say.

Commissioner Harrison thought the Aid Society should be convinced that it was best that the Commissioners should advise with them in this important matter, and that they should not look to the future, but confine their plans to the present.

Commissioner Ashton was not aware that the relief money was sent exclusively for the benefit of Chicago, and he did not believe that the Society had the right to turn their poor over to the county.

THANKFUL.

A resolution, offered by Commissioner Ashton, thanking the Board of Education for the use of the High School building, was adopted.

THE BURNT RECORDS.

Commissioner Crawford moved the passage of the following:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board there exists a pressing necessity for immediate action by the Legislature of the State for the establishment of record evidence of title to real estate in this county; and while we would not improperly obtrude our views as to the character of the required legislation, we would respectfully suggest that it ought to comprise the following features:

First, A proceeding in equity which shall be as speedy in operation as shall be consistent with a proper protection of the rights of minors, non-residents, and persons under disability for other reasons.

Second, That the adoption of such proceeding for the establishment of title shall not be made compulsory either expressly or by inference.

Third, That existing evidence of title, such as maps, plats, and abstracts of the original records or copies thereof, may, at the option of the proper authorities, be purchased and placed in the possession of the Recorder of Deeds when the same shall have been duly attested as true copies, and when so attested, and so deposited with the Recorder, that the same shall be deemed and taken as *prima facie* evidence in all courts, to the extent and with the weight as the original record would have been entitled to.

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be instructed to transmit a certified copy of these resolutions to each member of the Senate and House of Representatives from this county, without delay.

After some discussion these resolutions were withdrawn, and the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives in the Legislature from this County be, and they are hereby, requested to urge immediate action upon the subject of establishing record evidence of titles to real estate in this County.

NEW ASSESSMENTS.

Commissioner Crawford moved the adoption of a resolution, passed by the old Board of Supervisors on the 26th of October, 1871, instructing the County Assessors to make a new assessment of the real and personal property in each of the towns of the County.

Commissioner Harrison moved that the Collectors be required to return their books within thirty days.

Commissioner Ashton moved to amend by giving the Collectors ninety days in which to make their returns. The amendment was adopted.

After numerous bill and accounts had been presented and referred to the appropriate committees, the Board adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

"JOHN GARTH" AT THE GLOBE THEATRE.

The celebrity which "John Garth" had acquired from its splendid production and successful run at Wallack's, in New York, led to the general expectation of seeing an unusually fine play at the Globe last evening. In this there was no ground for disappointment. The theatre was completely filled with a fine-looking audience, very few of whom can say that they ever saw a finer modern drama than is "John Garth." It is, indeed, the very perfection of a sensational play—rapid and prompt in the succession of incidents which are woven together with extraordinary tact and skill; while the story unfolds itself with admirable clearness, and the interest is sustained without interruption from beginning to end. The various leading characters are forcibly drawn, and all bear the mark of sterling originality. John Brougham has given us a magnificent play; now how do John E. McDonough and the Globe Company perform their respective parts? As we have already intimated, it was not to be expected that the piece would receive the remarkably fine treatment which characterized its production at Wallack's, and our prediction also proved true, that in certain respects it would bear comparison. Mr. McDonough makes of *John Garth* a strong, well defined, and deeply interesting personation,—not without faults (mainly those of shading, an art which he does not possess to a high degree), but still vigorous, forceful, and well studied. If, in the convalescent scene, there is, in voice and action, too marked an appearance of perfect, robust health, and too little of the sick man who has been to death's door, it is because Mr. McDonough is nothing if not robustious, both in physique and school of acting, and he could scarcely be expected to be weakly or subdued. For the same reason flaws might be pointed out in the pathetic phases of the part, in which, again, he finds it difficult to being himself entirely within its requirements. Still, there is a consistency in his force, and a uniformity in tone, which makes the personation a strong and a popular one. It has been better acted, no doubt, and could be improved, but the general effect is really fine. Next in importance to the title role, is that sustained by Miss De Bar, who finds in *Hester Dearborn* a part admirably suited to her fine dramatic culture. Her rendition is a superb one—probably her finest since the days of "Divorce"—and we regret that pressing time and limited space preclude the more extended comment which will hereafter be given. Mr. Lingham, as *Paulo Baretti*, was most excellent, his various "make-ups" being gems of art in this important respect. He has studied the character to good purpose, and may count it as one of his best successes. Mrs. Stoneall's role is not an especially trying one, but is, none the less, one which could not well be placed in less capable hands than hers. We need hardly say that it was admirably rendered. So much cannot be said of the parts allotted to Mr. Gross, Mr. Howard, and Miss Burt, neither of whom demonstrated a fitness for the adequate fulfillment of their portion of the responsibility. As to the manner in which the play was put upon the stage, too much in praise cannot be said. Mr. DeWitt C. Waugh has made the most of his splendid stage scenery, and has fitted the piece with all that could be wished in the way of scenery and finishings. "John Garth" will be given all the week, including the Wednesday and Saturday matinees, and we can cordially advise every one to see this, one of the very finest of modern plays.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Oliver Doud Byron appeared last evening in "Across the Continent," a highly sensational drama which he has made especially his own, either because it does not pay any one else to bring it out, or because he has a remarkable fitness for the personation of its tawdry hero. The play had been for sometime announced, and great care had been taken in the preparation of scenery suited to its wide range of incident and peculiar dramatic situations. To the credit of the management, and the praise of the scenic artist, it must be said that the stage accessories were unusually excellent, and everything, as far as the really mechanical part of the performance was concerned, moved smoothly for a first presentation. Many of the sets were handsome, and merited the applause which they received.

The name "Across the Continent" is a misnomer. The Pacific Railroad is introduced, so to speak, only in the fourth act, as the weary hours drag slowly on towards midnight. The first act is but remotely connected with the movement of the piece, and serves only to introduce a number of unhappy parents, who expire to what is known in the Shakspearean drama as "still music," leaving hapless babes to the cold charity of an unfeeling world. An interval of twenty years elapses, and when these children arrive at years of discretion enter Oliver Doud Byron as *Ferret*, a convict for a crime that he had never committed, and the real business of the play begins. The first act is a "box set," showing at the same time the inside of three tenements, and a portion of the streets of New York, a furious snow storm of white paper prevailing, which continues until the curtain falls. *Jack Adderly* (Rock), a saloon-keeper, who has made a pile of money, is seen in one apartment having a good time with some of his friends. *Agnes Constant* (Miss Bailey) is seen in another apartment, weeping over a cradle containing twins, while her husband lies dying in one corner of *delirium tremens*. Above her is *O'Dow*, with his wife, both plying their vocations. Miss Bailey staggers into the street, goes across it, a distance of about three feet, staggers up the stairs where *Adderly* and his friends are at their revels, and begs for food. Instead of food she receives a blow from *Adderly*, staggers down into the street, falls senseless, and lies in a comatose state about half an hour, while the action of the play proceeds alternately in the various compartments of the scene. *Goodwin*, a "merchant prince" (Padgett), who scorns to get drunk on anything less expensive than champagne, staggers along, and with the help of a policeman, carries Miss Bailey, otherwise *Mrs. Constant*, into her own house, where she dies after much physical exertion, quite uncommon in her weak condition, in *Goodwin's* arms. *Goodwin* swears reformation. The drunken husband gets up, and staggers out into some unknown region, supposed to be the scullery. "He's dead," says the policeman, but nobody knows why, or by what fatal means. The act ends with a fire, less in dimensions than our recent conflagration.

Mr. Byron appears in the second act very neatly dressed, in overcoat with great display of lining, pale-green neck-tie, and *et cetera* to correspond. The set is a cellar on Broadway, devoted to low terpsichorean purposes. There is much dancing by actors unknown to fame, some exceedingly poor singing, and so much cutting and carving that the spectator imagines himself in a dissecting room. The principal relief of this portion of the play last evening was some clever acting, and some very good singing from Mr. Daly, that redeemed the general barrenness of the scene. "Ferret" appears in the cellar, among old associations, and old associates, and attempts to get even with *Adderly*, through whose instrumentality he was sent to the State Prison. He has some narrow escapes, but by the miraculous ingenuity of the playwright, gets above ground again, and succeeds in finishing the work laid out for him. While the act progresses, he is introduced to the family of *Mr Goodwin*, who, in the first act, to seal his vows of reformation, had adopted the twin children of the dying *Mrs. Constant*.

The third act brings the carpet of the theatre into requisition, the plot meandering through the elegant mansion of *Mr Goodwin*. *Adderly* and *Ferret* again come into conflict, both being madly in love with *Louise Goodwin*, adopted daughter of the merchant Virtue, in the person of the liberated convict, wins the day, as we are informed it always must, and *Adderly* finds himself behind the bars, instead of his former victim. The last act is across the continent, or we should say, by way of explanation, part way across it. *Ferret*, having revealed his real character, finds it necessary to go out to some fertile valley near Medicine Bow, secures a position as station agent and telegraph operator, and endeavors to be happy. The *Goodwin* family suddenly appear, all elegantly dressed, the old gentleman having found it convenient and desirable to live an agricultural life, in a canon near the station. The lovers meet, and are reconciled. A sudden attack of Indians, managed in the awkward manner in which white people always wage aboriginal warfare, terminates the act, the clouds clearing away, and everything being serene and lovely at the close. *Adderly* is killed in the final melee, because, as we feel compelled to say, he had murdered the character which he had mistakenly assumed. A pleasant feature of the performance was the humorous rendering of the negro character *Cæsar Augustus*. The applause during the evening with the meritorious exceptions to which we have alluded, was entirely from the gallery. The few strong points made by Mr. Byron were rewarded with a few faint cheers. The audience seemed not to know during the principal part of the performance, whether laughter or applause best befitted the changing and widely-varied scenes of the drama, which is one of the most characteristic of the school known as "sensational." With future representations we have no doubt that the strong points will be made more apparent, and the faults and exaggerations to which we have alluded, will be toned down, bringing the representation a little more within the sphere of human probability. A fair audience was in attendance.

WEST SIDE OPERA-HOUSE.

By far the best selected and most amusing and entertaining bill ever offered at this capital place of amusement is underlined for this week. The house was crowded last night, and the various salient features of the programme were received with enthusiastic approval. Where everything was so excellent, it is difficult to single out especially notable points, but if anything was better than another, it was the new sketch, "After the War," by Harrington and Hart, and the odd and indescribably funny quartette by Harrington, Hart, Arlington, and Price, which received two hearty *encores*. Not to see the Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble Minstrels this week is to miss one of the richest entertainments on record.

ELSEWHERE.

Fifty-nine musical and theatrical journals were started in Spain last year, but—54 of them died.

—The re-building of the Lyrique Theatre, in Paris, which was destroyed by the Communists, has commenced, and will be finished this year.

—Richings' Opera Troupe, with Henri Drayton, Pierre Bernard, and Fosberg and McCall, in "Enchantress" and similar pieces, Boston, March 4; thence Chicago and California.

—Miss Gertrude Kellogg, of Brooklyn, has been engaged by Edwin Forrest to support him during his tour through the Eastern States. She will play *Desdemona*, *Ophelia*, *Mariamne*, *Julie de Mortimer*, etc.

—The Secretary of a choral society, ambitious to participate in the Boston Jubilee, writes that it is under the direction of a tenor singer who executes the high C with an ease and volume approaching the scream of the eagle. The society was engaged at once, of course.

—It is stated that a Paris rag-picker, who was at the same time a dramatic author, has just died, at the age of 75, in extreme poverty, leaving behind him about 350 manuscript plays. Two of them only had seen the light, one in 1835, and the other in 1832. His favorite theatre was the Odeon, where no less than 60 of his pieces had been refused.

—The New York *Tribune* is authority for the statement that "Wachtel, who was obliged to give up his tour with the German company on account of sickness from over-exertion, is rapidly recovering, and will no doubt be in excellent condition to appear with Madame Parepa and Mr. Santley on the 1st of April."

—At the Opera House in Oporto, Portugal, there was a tragical occurrence not long since, not down on the bills. An actress undressed as indecently in the night-scene in "Fra Diavolo" that her lover, who was in a box, left the theatre in a paroxysm of indignation, and, returning with a pistol, deliberately shot her dead when she next made her appearance on the stage.

—In imitation of the Vienna Lady Orchestra, which last year made a tour through the United States, a Berlin Lady Orchestra, consisting of forty-five eminent lady artists, will start about the 15th of May for New York. Efforts are being made to induce Pauline Lucca, the great Berlin *prima donna*, to accompany the troupe.

—The Board of Aldermen of Cincinnati, believing that the managers of theatres have been in the habit of marking the best seats Taken, when in fact they were not reserved, thus obliging holders of general tickets to take poor seats or pay extra prices for others, has passed an ordinance prohibiting the sale of reserved seats after the doors have opened for an entertainment.

—Among the announcements of one of the London theatres in the *Times* recently, was the following: "Ballot-boxes are placed throughout the theatre, in which the spectators of 'The Tempest' are requested to insert the name of the Shakespearean play which they prefer. The piece which has the majority of votes on the withdrawal of 'The Tempest' will be played next year." The state of the poll on the preceding evening is then given, by which we learn that the votes were—for "Cymbeline," 1,899; for "Macbeth," 348; and for "Hamlet," 287.

—Madame Parepa-Rosa has been engaged as the principal soprano vocalist at the great Neiderrheinische Music-fest, or Musical Festival of the Lower Rhine, to take place at Dusseldorf next summer, and, in consequence of this, will be obliged to sail for Europe sooner than she had expected—probably by the 1st of May. A New York paper says concerning Parepa: "It is not likely that she will be in America next season, though negotiations have been going on lately between Mr Rosa and the Directors of our Academy, and we understand that liberal offers were made to induce that gentleman to take the Opera House for the season of 1872-3. He will probably give English opera next year in London, and after that we shall hope to welcome him again to the United States."

—Offenbach's new opera of "Snow-ball"—*Boule de Niege*—has been brought out in splendid style at Vienna, and while the people of Milan have been calling Verdi thirty times before the curtain in rapture over his "Aida," the Viennese have roared themselves hoarse over the honeyed numbers of a new and ravishing opera-bouffe. "Snow-ball" is a big white bear, who growls at his foes and grins at his friends. No great training is needed for this, save that it should be done at the right moment, and perhaps, in view of the speedy production of the new opera-bouffe in New York, the "learned beast, Alexis," had better "get up" in the part for which his services would, of course, be quite precious. The success of "Boule de Niege" has been prodigious, not only because of the bear and the melodies, but because of a certain Mlle. Mila Roder who sang and acted the heroine, and who is described as charming. She is young, extremely pretty, "in figure very like the Empress of the French, and in stage manner as cute as Schneider, but more refined."—*New York Times*

—Adelaide Ristori, writes the Florence correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, came expressly from Rome to Florence in the last week of February, to give two representations, one of *Mary Stuart*, and one of *Marie Antoinette*. These were given at the Teatro Goldoni. The distinguished artist was received with every mark of distinction. The theatre was illuminated to a marvelous degree, and was completely decorated with festoons of flowers, with hanging baskets and floral wreaths tied with the national colors and vines trailed along the chandelier. The adjacent saloons were adorned in a similar manner, with the addition of heavy silk mural coverings of green and straw color, blue and orange. There were also large tables covered with the choicest plants and flowers. The reception was rendered still more emphatic by the presence of the Sindaco, the Commendatore Ubaldino Peruzzi, with his lady. Ristori was well sustained; and, each night, the performance, well worthy of her reputation, was greeted with enthusiastic applause.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS.

An Emotional Veteran.

General Ed. McCook was standing in the Sherman House, yesterday, talking with a friend, when he was accosted by a seedy-looking individual of woe-begone aspect, who approached, and, in a voice quivering with emotion, inquired: "This is General McCook, I believe?" "Yes, sir," courteously replied the General. Whereupon the man produced a dirty cotton handkerchief and made an unsuccessful attempt to hide the tears which welled up from his heaving bosom. As soon as he could command his voice he faltered feelingly: "I was with you at Memphis, sir." "I never was at Memphis," said the General. "I—I meant Manassas," hurriedly rejoined the emotional veteran. "Ah, yes, Manassas," returned McCook; "what regiment did you belong to?" "The Second Illinois Battery, sir," said the other, with cheerful alacrity. "Just so," was the General's dry comment, as he pressed a five dollar bill into the man's palm, remarking to his friend, as the "Second Illinoisan" shuffled away, "I never had such a battery in any command." Still, the fellow got the money, which was just as well to him—probably better—as though he had fought, bled, and died under the eye of General McCook.

Personal Paragraphs.

Lewis Shaw, of this city, is astonishing the Omaha people with his fine billiard playing.

—George S. Bowen, Esq., one of Chicago's leading merchants, was yesterday elected Mayor of Elgin.

—Mr. Holly, of Holly Water Works system fame, is in the city, and yesterday interviewed the Police Board.

—John B. Carson, General Freight Agent Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway, is at the Sherman House.

—Rev. Mr. Chamberlain, of the New England Congregational Church, has returned to the city from an Eastern trip.

—Mayor Medill last evening started for Springfield, to look after city matters in the Legislature.

—Potter Palmer recently paid $7,000 for four horses. Colonel Taylor, of Louisville, Ky., was the gentleman who pocketed the cash.

—Mrs. W. S. Watrous, of Waukegan, has joined the choir of Christ Church (Rev. Mr. Cheney), and will in future make Chicago her home.

—Mr. W. H. McElfatrick, finding Louisville, Ky., too slow a place for him, has selected Chicago as his future home, and gone into business here.

—Mr. Marvin Hughitt yesterday entered upon the duties of General Superintendent of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Gault.

—Harry Harley, said to be named after a celebrated trotting horse, is at the Sherman House. Mr. H. is an Erie Railroad Director, and was a great friend of the late Colonel Fisk.

—Colonel D. N. Welch has been appointed Superintendent of the Pullman Palace Car Company, in the place of Mr. Hughitt, resigned.

—Dr. C. W. Chaffee, while driving along Elston road on Saturday evening, came in collision with a beer wagon, was thrown to the ground and badly bruised. No bones broken.

—The Santa Fe *Post*, of Feb. 17, chronicles the murder of a Mr. George E. Barngesser, at his store at La Bajado. The murdered man is said to have a wife and son living in Chicago.

—Professor Antrobus, the well-known artist, formerly of this city, and more recently of Davenport, Iowa, has decided to permanently locate in St. Louis, Mo.

—John Wood, residing at No. 171 West Twelfth street, was thrown from his wagon at 2:30 o'clock yesterday, and sustained severe injuries. He was removed to his home and received surgical aid.

—Speaking of William B. Ogden, the Peshtigo *Eagle* says: "The action of this gentleman since the great disaster has been of more real advantage to the village of Peshtigo and her people than all the ample and generous relief forwarded by a sympathizing and noble-hearted public."

—An irreverent sneak-thief attempted to steal Judge Bradwell's over-coat from the hall of his house on Sunday evening. The Judge's son discovered the audacious intruder and marched him to the West Side Police Station. Justice Scully sent the offender to the Criminal Court.

—It is understood that Mayor Medill, before leaving for Springfield, signed in blank a large number of Bridewell pardons, which are now in the hands of Secretary Woodman, who is invested with full power to act for the Mayor during his absence. Parties anxious to get their friends out of the Bridewell should lose no time in applying at the Mayor's office, as little difficulty will be encountered in working upon the sympathetic nature of the pardoner *pro tem*. The office hours are from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Presentations.

At the Tremont House, on Saturday evening, a complimentary supper was given E. J. Bassett, General Agent of the Ætna Insurance Company, by Major Pasco, of the firm of Goodwin & Pasco, Chicago representatives of the Company, on which occasion Mr. Goodwin, in behalf of the firm, presented to Mr. Bassett an elegant pair of gold spectacles, with a massive case, also of solid gold, which bore this inscription: "A testimonial to the faithful and efficient settlement of 1,802 claims, being Ætna's losses by the great fire of Oct. 8 and 9, 1871." At the same time, Mr. Gadsden, State Agent of the Company, also presented Mr. Bassett with a heavy gold watch seal, made from gold which had passed through the fire, on which was engraved his monogram and the following inscription: "You have borne the heat and burden of the day." Among those present were President Chase and General Agent Bissell, of the Hartford Insurance Company, and Judge Nichols, Secretary of the National, of Hartford.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, Optician, 22 West Randolph street (Observer to the Smithsonian Institute). The small letters are the initials for gentle; high; veering; rain; snow; moist atmosphere; dry:

CHICAGO, March 4

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding.	14° F			To 2 p. m
7:00 a. m.	16	29.39	N. W. h.	
2:00 p. m.	14	29.46	N. N. E. h.	
7:00 p. m.	14	29.49	N. N. E. h.	inches.

Everything.

The opening exercises of the spring course of instruction in Rush Medical College will take place Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, in the lecture-room of the County Hospital.

—The regular monthly public temperance meeting of Garden City Division, No. 422, Sons of Temperance, will be held this evening at the hall northeast corner of West Randolph and Clinton streets. All are invited.

—The annual meeting of the Woollen Manufacturers Association of the West and South, will be held at the Tremont House, Chicago, on Thursday, March 7, at 10 o'clock a. m. The election of officers, the annual exposition, and such other business as may properly come before the Association will be considered.

—The alarm from Box No. 196, at a quarter to 12 o'clock yesterday, was caused by the burning out of a chimney at No. 37 East Kinzie street. No damage. The alarm from Box 269 five minutes later was by fire being discovered in the roof of No. 69 West Kinzie street, owned and occupied by Theodore Von Holten. Loss, nominal. The fire was caused by sparks from a neighboring chimney.

—A regular meeting of the Cook County Homœopathic Medical Society will be held at 1:30 o'clock on Thursday evening, at Dr. G. D. Beebe's residence, No. 953 Prairie avenue. Dr. T. C. Duncan will present a paper on "The Lymphatics," and according to a standing resolution, each member is also expected to report some clinical case, embraced under one of the following heads, viz.: 1. Practical Medicine. 2. Obstetrics and Diseases of Females. 3. General Surgery. 4. Opthalmology. All members are earnestly invited to be present and participate in the proceedings.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Lewis R. Hempstead, died at Galena on Thursday last. He was the youngest son of the first Mayor of the city, a graduate of Hamilton College, and an attorney by profession.

—What the Peoria public want just now is a house, centrally located, in thorough repair, just painted and papered throughout, with gas, water, bath-room, croquet ground, and all other modern improvements, for $20 a month.

—The trout in Mr. Hammond's ponds, east of Elgin, have hatched an additional 25,000, among the new fry are several with double heads. These minute freaks of nature are now visited by numbers of curiosity seekers.

—The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company has made a proposition to the town of St. Charles, to surrender the $25,000 in bonds which the company now hold against the town, provided the town will cancel the contract they have with the company, whereby the latter is to give perpetually to St. Charles the same passenger and freight tariff that they establish for Geneva.

IOWA.

There are about one hundred and fifty scholars in attendance at the night school in Davenport, and four teachers are employed.

—The fine bull of Mr. Timothy Day, of Van Buren County, is dead. The animal caught cold while going to the State Fair, took the lung fever, and has been sick ever since. He weighed, just before starting to the fair, 2,295 pounds, and was valued at from $1,000 to $1,500.

—Twenty citizens of Corning bind themselves to pay $10,000 to Adams County, provided the county seat be removed from Quincy to that place and a Court House built.

—Mrs. Paup, of Bellevue, is at last compelled to go to the Poor House. She is 105 years of age, has raised a large family, and is the mother of a wealthy citizen of Lyons, who refuses to support her.

—At Davenport, about 11 o'clock on Friday, there appeared in the heavens an immense circle of light, which extended completely around the sky. Directly upon one edge of this circle was the sun, upon the other side of which rested a "sun dog," similar to those observed upon cold mornings. The circle had something of the appearance of the "milky way," the thickness of the rim appearing to the eye to be about four feet.

WISCONSIN.

Nat Engleman, founder of a line of steamers running from Milwaukee, died at Aiken, S. C., on Sunday morning. His remains will be brought home for interment.

—Calvary Presbyterian Church, erected on the corner of Spring and Tenth streets, Milwaukee, was dedicated on Sunday.

—Heaslea, who was sent to State Prison last week from Fond du Lac, has made another attempt to commit suicide by cutting the arteries of his arm with a razor. He was detected in time to save his life.

—Francis H. Stevens, who was tried in Waukesha County, about fifteen years ago, for the murder of John W. Craft, and convicted and sentenced to State Prison for life, has been pardoned by the Governor.

INDIANA.

The Southern Prison, at Jeffersonville, has turned out the first car of its contract for fifty with the Indianapolis & Vandalia Railroad Company.

—A citizen, who was a leading merchant of Terre Haute some twenty-five years ago, is now perfectly contented as a clerk in a dry goods store.

—Hamilton County is about to begin to bore for coal in the vicinity of Cicero. It is confidently expected that coal will be found there at a depth not exceeding forty feet.

—Citizens of Franklin are bestirring themselves in behalf of the Franklin College, and thus far have raised over $20,000. If $50,000 is raised in the county, it is calculated that the Baptists in the State will bring the institution on to a solid basis very speedily.

—Mrs. Fannie McGrath recently died at her residence, in Jeffersonville, in the 92d year of her age. She was the oldest citizen of that city and county. She emigrated from New York State to that city in 1816, with her brother, Ebenezer McGrath, and has resided there ever since. She was a woman of eccentric character, and lived a plain and retired life. She leaves an estate valued at $10,000, which will go the children of her nephew, Mr. Gates McGrath, who was killed near St. Louis, on a steamboat, some years ago.

MICHIGAN.

A temperance league has been organized at Alpena, and $2,000 subscribed to defray the expense of prosecution of liquor-sellers.

—H. H. Edgerton & Co., have applied to the Common Council of Lansing for the privilege of laying pipes and lighting the city with gas.

—On Lake Huron, as far as the eye can see from the light-house on Tawas Point, is solid, unbroken ice. Teams have been driven from the Point to Fish Point, ten miles north, the snow on the ice being strong enough to bear horses and sleighs without breaking.

—Allegan has had 100 continuous days of sleighing.

—Be-tock-sin, an Indian residing on Cass River, Tuscola County, has been to Europe, where he was presented to Queen Victoria.

A Victim of Robbers and of Policemen.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have often seen reports in your valuable columns about robberies committed in and about this city, and have been wondering how it is possible for people to get robbed in the public streets of a city that possesses so strong a police force as Chicago. Yes, I must confess that I considered the most of those tales of bare-faced robberies as at least exaggerated, until I lately have been made the victim of a similar state of things, whereby I was literally robbed of my purse, overcoat, coat, and vest on one of the principal streets of this city, while I in vain was looking for a "blue coat" to protect me. Returning from Turner Hall last Sunday night, about 2 o'clock, I met with a couple of rowdies on Kinzie street, who insisted upon my delivering my purse, and as I did not feel inclined to do this, I was assaulted by the couple, who proceeded to "go through" me in the coolest manner possible, and after having relieved me of my valuables, they pulled off both my coats and vest, while I in vain was struggling to get rid of them and shouting for assistance. No policemen were to be heard or seen before all was over and the rowdies had departed with their booty; and then, lo! I beheld two policemen dragging themselves up towards the place where I was standing and inquiring what had happened. I was at that time, as may easily be imagined, pretty much excited, after having gone through such rough treatment and I did not receive the policemen quite politely enough. Upon their inquiries, as to what happened, I told them that, if they had been in their proper places, they would have ascertained what had happened, and prevented it. The consequence of being so "saucy" to these servants of the law was, of course, that they took me along to the station house, where I was locked up, and next morning I was brought up before the Court, charged with disorderly conduct, and fined $15 and costs. My plea of innocence was in vain, and I was not given any chance whatever of stating my case in the proper light, but it was disposed of with a quickness that astonished me; and it was considered as a matter of course that I must have been intoxicated, although I assure you that it was not the case. Of course I had to pay the fine if I did not want to serve my time in the Bridewell, for what could I do to protect myself against such mighty powers as the executors of the law and the dealers in justice? All I could do was to keep quiet, and be glad that they did not come down harder upon me.

But now, Mr. Editor, I appeal to the press, that great defender of the people's rights, and I hope that you will insert this in your excellent paper, that it may become known to some that have the power, will, and means to investigate the matter, and see what kind of policeman we have.

Respectfully, PETER FRANS[illegible]

1,000 Cases Boots and Shoes.

William A. Butters & Co. will sell a prime stock of desirable goods this morning, at their salesrooms, on Randolph street.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Blanqui.

After being detained in prison nearly a year, and undergoing a tedious trial, Blanqui has been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment in a fortress by a Paris court-martial for complicity in the revolt of Oct. 31, 1870. This veteran conspirator was born at the foot of the Alps, and was a mountaineer in his youth. At an early age he went to Paris and distinguished himself in Latin, history, and geography at the College Charlemagne. After remaining as a tutor for a couple of years near Toulouse, Blanqui went to Paris in the year 1836, where his troubles soon commenced. One of the most remarkable conspiracies in which he was implicated was that of the "seasons," in 1839. Each group of conspirators was subdivided into years, months, and weeks, and the men were days. The police were quite outwitted, and Blanqui and his friends, taking advantage of a Ministerial crisis burst suddenly on Paris, and seized on the Hotel de Ville and other public buildings. But for the energy of Lieutenant Tisserand and some old soldiers, there is no knowing where the affair would have stopped. While in Paris Blanqui married a woman to whom he was devotedly attached, in fact the attachment was mutual; but Mme. Blanqui soon died of a broken heart on hearing that her husband had been condemned to perpetual imprisonment. Writing a few years ago about the death of that excellent woman, Blanqui said: "Compared to that crushing misfortune 38 years of captivity sit as lightly on me as a feather. And to think that I have sometimes treated like a wild beast who has tumbled into a pit! But through all vicissitudes I have remained face to face, night and day, with the shadow of her who is no more."

On the Cow-Catcher—Startling Incident and a Startled Fireman.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Press.

Mr. Joe Patty, of Morristown, who is a fireman on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, narrowly escaped being killed on Sunday night last. The engine on which he was firing was attached to the passenger train due at Dalton at 7:33 o'clock p. m. When within about one mile and a half of that village he went forward to the front of the engine to oil the valves of the steam chest, and, just as he reached the proper place, which is on the bumper, a heavy wooden beam, extending across the front of the engine, and to which the pilot, or, more familiarly known to the public, the cow-catcher, is attached, the engine came in contact with a cow. The force of the train threw the cow upon the beam on which young Patty was standing, with his back to the cow and his face fronting the cab. The shock threw him off his feet, but having a firm grasp upon a brace he held on with the tenacity that a drowning man would to a straw and succeeded in maintaining his firm grip until, with the use of his other hand, he regained his position. The cow, in the meantime, had fallen off to one side in the ditch—dead. Mr. Patty's right shoulder was badly bruised by being jammed up against the smoke arch of the engine and the palm of his right hand cut entirely across. It will be some time before he is able for duty, but he is able to go about.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

"Simply This, and Nothing More."—If your hair is coming out want of proper nourishment, [illegible] Phalon's Chemical Hair Invigorator supplies that want. It is at once a stimulant and medicine for the hair, stimulating its growth, improving its texture, invigorating its roots, and curing its diseases. Sold by all Druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond st. New York.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye has assumed the first place among articles of its class. No other dye bestows such brilliant [illegible] on gray hair in five minutes. The color it produces is so natural that it cannot be distinguished from the life tint. Sold everywhere. Manufactory, 68 Maiden Lane, New York.

Green, Orange, and Purple are among the "loud" colors produced by the common mineral hair dyes, but in the twinkling of an eye Nature's browns and blacks are reproduced by Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dyes.

To dress artificial hair Burnett's Cocoaine [illegible] promotes a luxuriant growth of natural hair, and kills dandruff.

BURNING OILS, &C.

BURNING AND LUBRICATING LARD OIL WORKS OF [illegible]ST & ATKINSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF Lard and Grease Oils, Miners' Lamp Oil, Sperm Signal Oil, Machinery Oils, Tallow Oils, Paraffine Oil, Head-Light Oil, W. V. Oils, Spindle Oil, Wool Oils, COTTON WASTE, CAR CANDLES, Axle Grease, AND ALL KINDS OF Machinery Oils and Greases For Mills, Factories, Shops and Railroads. Send for List and Prices. [illegible] Eggleston-av., and Fifth-st., CINCINNATI.

MONETARY A[illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, March 4.

In the local money market business is quieter than during the closing days of last week, the activity consequent upon the monthly settlement of grain contracts, having disappeared. There is, however, a gradual tendency to a closer money market here as well as in the Eastern cities, and there seems ground for believing that under the activity of business which will steadily increase from this time until the spring tide of trade is at its highest, the tendency of the money market will be toward stringency. For the present, however, the supply of funds is fair, and the banks are taking about all the first-class short-time paper offered. The present stringency in New York is probably the result, to some extent, of the locking up of money by the bears in the stock market, but, by the first of April, legitimate causes will make money as tight there as it is now.

Exchange in this market is somewhat firmer than on Saturday, and though some small sales were made at 1-10 discount between banks, some of the usual sellers refused to sell at that.

THE "CREDIT FONCIER."

On Wednesday the "Credit Foncier bill," as it has been popularly dubbed, comes up in the Senate of this State, the bill having already passed the House. Divested of any technical terms, and of the foreign name which has become attached to it, this is nothing but a bill to authorize the formation of companies to borrow money on real estate security. It will, of course, be said that every individual has this privilege without the passage of a new act. But the object in securing loans through such a corporation is that the company may issue bonds to the amount of its total capital and assets, and offer these bonds to the Eastern or foreign money-lender, instead of offering a particular mortgage or trust deed on a particular piece of real estate to one particular lender. The bonds would be based upon the company's capital, and also upon the mortgages or trust deeds of real estate made to the company. These bonds would therefore be to the lender a security representing all the real estate mortgaged to the company and the additional security of the company's subscribed capital. It seems probable that the concentration of these pledges in one document, the company's bond, would offer inducements to large capitalists both in this country and in Europe that would secure money at 5, or at most 6, per cent, which the company could afford to lend on real estate at 7 or 8 per cent. The margin of 2 or 3 per cent between the rates at which they would borrow and lend, would pay expenses and a legitimate profit. As far as the public are concerned, the operations of such companies would have no effect, except to reduce the rates of interest on real estate loans in this State, and particularly in Chicago, where companies would probably be formed first. If companies organized under this act proved successful at all, they would be instrumental in drawing capital here from abroad, a circumstance of which we presume nobody would complain, unless it was the local money lenders, who are interested in keeping up the rates of interest on real estate loans, which are notoriously higher in Illinois than in almost any other State of the Union, except California and a few of the new Western States, where the value of both country and town property is doubtful, and where lenders charge for the risk they run. But the value of the farming lands, and the city and town property in Illinois, has now become established with sufficient definiteness to expect a reduction of the rates of loans on such security to correspond with the rates on such loans in the Eastern States, and, if presented in the proper markets, and in the manner that would be adopted by well managed companies, organized under such an act as the one now pending, money could undoubtedly be had so as to loan here at rates considerably lower than any that have heretofore been common on such loans in this State. There is plenty of money to be had in the European markets at 5 to 6 per cent; all the lenders require is *satisfactory security*.

SPECIE CURRENCY.

On March 1 the banks of New York successfully inaugurated the system of clearing gold checks in a separate clearing from their ordinary currency clearings. The importing business is growing so enormously in New York that the banks have for some time been obliged to keep two sets of accounts with their customers, just as we used to do in the West in the days of "stumptail." The establishment of the clearing house for specie checks encourages the use of specie in accounts, and familiarizes people with its use. If the custom of using specie should grow until it became the "money of account" in all other trades as it is in the importing trade, the repeal of the legal tender act would become an absolute necessity. Then instead of saying falsely, "gold is at a premium," we should say, what is the real truth, that "currency is at a discount." Then we should be practically on a specie basis, people would know where they stand, and the puzzle of the currency which perplexes the popular mind would disappear.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Quotations for buying and selling in this market this afternoon are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6's of '81	114¾	115
5-20's of '62	110½	111
" '64	110½	111
" '65	111¼	111¾
" '65 Jan and July	110½	110¾
" '67	111¼	111¾
" '68	111¼	112
10-40's	107¾	107½
United States five per cent's	109¾	
United States Currency 6's	113¼	113¾
Northern Pacific gold 7-30's		100&int
Chicago City 7's		100
Cook County 7's		100
Gold Exchange		110½
Sterling Exchange, (large drafts)	109½@110½	
Gold and Gold Coupons	109½	110½
Land Warrants, 160's	178	185
" " 120's	132	140
Agricultural College Land Scrip		170-175

LATEST.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Gold dull and steady at 110@110½. Loans were from 5 to 7 for carrying. Clearings, $31,000,000.

Governments strong and higher, with improved demand.

Stocks exhibited increased strength and activity to-day. Northwestern was the feature, and dealings were enormous. At one time there was a rumor that there had been cheating in the pool, and stock declined, but soon recovered. Union Pacific was next in point of attraction, and was bulled by the Vanderbilt party. At the close, Pacific Mail was very strong and active, selling up to 62½. The market closed strong.

Money firm in the forenoon at 6@7 gold. At the close call loans broke down to 5 per cent. A portion of the money withdrawn from the market last week has been returned.

Southern bonds dull, without important change.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:

Coups, '81	115¼	Coups, '67	111¾
Coups, '62	111¼	Coups, '68	112¼
Coups, '64	111¼	10-40's	107¼
Coups, '65	112	Currency 6's	114
Coups, '65, new	110¾		

State Bonds:

Missouris	94¾	Old Virginias	52
Old Tennessees	66	Old North Carolinas	35¼
New Tennessees	66	New N. Carolinas	19¾
New Virginias	50		

Stocks closed:

Canton	86½	New Jersey Central	111½
Western Union Tel.	76½	St. Paul	57½
Quicksilver	36¼	St. Paul preferred	78½
Adams Express	95½	Wabash	75¾
Wells & Fargo Ex.	78½	Wabash preferred	87
American Express	69½	Fort Wayne	98
United States Ex.	66	Terre Haute	20
Pacific Mail	62½	Terre Haute pref	54
New York Central	96½	Chicago & Alton	117
N. Y. Central scrip	93½	Chi. & Alton pref	118¾
Erie	32¼	Ohio & Mississippi	44¾
Erie preferred	61	Cin., Col. & Cleve	88½
Harlem	168	Chicago, Bur. & Q	135
Harlem preferred	125	Lake Shore	92¼
Reading	114½	Indiana Central	23
Michigan Central	117¼	Illinois Central	132
Pittsburgh	90	Union Pacific	36¾
Northwestern	79¼	Union Pac. bonds	91¼
Northwestern pref	91	Cen. Pacific bonds	102¼
Rock Island	112¼		

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, March 4.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past forty-eight hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	5,582	3,724	6,061	3,387
Wheat, bu	2,809	16,200	9,901	1,420
Corn, bu	45,271	9,655	19,088	2,925
Oats, bu	18,610	6,924	12,677	.....
Rye, bu	4,919	675	800	.....
Barley, bu	8,070	3,070	11,075	2,210
Grass seed, lbs	186,126	82,767	294,760	76,800
Flax seed, lbs	30,910	.....	.....	.....
Broom corn, lbs	2,250	42,526	12,700	24,590
Cured meats, lbs	352,360	57,110	2,062,998	997,505
Beef, brls	50	73	66	150
Pork, brls	1,208	294	1,926	403
Lard, lbs	81,380	131,810	809,002	256,350
Tallow, lbs	9,660	16,079	21,000	84,200
Butter, lbs	40,182	33,118	17,920	72,313
D. hogs, No	1,774	909	2,690	456
Live hogs, No	5,946	1,638	3,929	2,926
Cattle, No	454	294	942	863
Sheep, No	113	98	1,681	404
Hides, lbs	73,890	125,161	95,780	98,880
Highwines, brls	251	260	217	793
Wool, lbs	208,730	7,873	82,137	10,130
Potatoes, bu	3,540	237	.....	342
Lumber, m	956	71	596	1,315
Shingles, m	1,296	1,180	1,018	2,079
Lath, m	150	.....	55	43
Salt, brls	170	560	1,192	730

Withdrawn on Saturday for city consumption: 262 bu wheat; 62 bu oats.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 2 cars wheat; 128 cars corn; 8 cars barley. Total, 138 cars, or 73,000 bu.

There was about the usual amount of trading in produce circles to-day, with little change in prices, except in provisions, which were again weak. The receipts of grain continue very light, except in corn, which is coming in more liberally than during the past month.

Highwines were quietd an steady, with sales of 50 brls at 85½c, and 150 brls at 85c. New York was grain lower, but holders all named 35½c as the asking price.

Lake freights were quiet and unchanged; quoted at 12½c for corn to Buffalo by sail, with with some asking 13c.

Dressed hogs were in rather light supply, and were firm at Saturday's prices. A total of 928 head were sold, at $5.00@5.05 for good stiff lots, and $5.05@5.10 for choice.

Provisions were irregular. Mess pork was moderately active, but very weak, declining fully 15c per brl, and touching a lower point than has been chronicled in this market since July, 1864—nearly eight years ago. It was difficult to tell why this was thus, unless we accept the suggestion of a looker-on, to the effect that pork with too much backbone in it has been objected to as irregular. Lard was steady, and in fair demand, closing steady in spite of the weakness in pork. Meats were steady, but dull, most buyers refusing to take hold at current quotations. The following was the closing range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $11.95; do seller April, $12.00@12.02½; do seller May, $12.25; do seller June, $12.45; prime mess, $11.00@11.50. Lard, cash or seller March, $8.67½@8.70; do seller April, $8.80; do seller May, $8.90@8.92½; do seller June, $9.02½@9.05. Green meats nominal at 5½c for shoulders; and 6¾@8c for hams. Dry-salted meats at 4½c for shoulders; 5¾c for rough sides; 5¾c for short ribs; 6¼c for short clear. Boxed meats ½c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6c. Sweet-pickled hams, 7½@9c. Bacon quoted at 5¾c for shoulders; 7c for short ribs; 7½c for short clear; and 11c for hams. Mess beef, $8.75@9.50; extra mess beef, $10.75@11.00. Beef hams, $22.00. City tallow, 9@9¼c.

Sales were reported of 300 brls mess pork, seller March, or cash, (special brand) at $12.30; 450 brls do at $12.05; 250 brls do at $12.00; 500 brls do at $11.95; 500 brls do at $11.92½; 500 brls do at $11.90; 1,000 brls do at $11.97½; 500 brls do, seller April, at $12.20; 500 brls do at $12.17½; 250 brls do at $12.25; 1,000 brls do at $12.10; 1,250 brls do at $12.05; 500 brls do at $12.02½; 3,000 brls do at $12.00; 1,000 brls do, seller May, at $12.25; 100 brls do, buyer May, at $12.55; 1,500 brls do, seller June, at $12.47½; 500 brls do at $12.45; 500 brls do, seller July, at $12.60; 1,250 tcs lard at $8.80; 1,750 tcs do, seller April, at $8.85; 500 tcs do, seller May, at $8.92; 250 tcs do at $8.92½; 750 tcs do, seller June, at $9.05; 40,000 lbs shoulders at 4½c; 10 boxes do at 4½c; 20,000 lbs green shoulders at 3½c; 2,000 pcs green hams at 7c; 100,000 lbs short ribs at 5¾c; 10 hhds do at 6¼c; 100 boxes long clear at 6¼c; 4,000 lbs sweet pickled bellies at 6c; 44,000 lbs short rib bacon at 7¼c, and 28,000 lbs do at 7 1-16c, both packed; 200 brls city butchers' tallow at 8c.

Flour was more active and steady, the shipping demand being restricted by the scarcity of low grades, which are very firmly held. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $9.00; 100 brls do at $8.60; 100 brls do at $8.25; 100 brls do at $8.00; 100 brls do $7.87½; 100 brls do at $7.25; 100 brls (seconds) do at $5.75; 600 brls spring extras at $6.50; 500 brls do (Globe) at $5.87½; 600 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfines at $4.75; 100 brls rye flour at $4.35. Total, 2,800 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $16.50 delivered; 30 tons do at $16.00 on track; and 20 tons middlings at $20.00 delivered.

Wheat was in good demand, and averaged about the highest prices of Saturday, though Liverpool was quoted 1d per 100 lbs lower, and New York was inactive and weak. The reason assigned was a good demand for cash lots, and the belief that that demand is steady, as indicated in the fact that our shipments considerably exceed our receipts. The publication of the Milwaukee circular, referred to elsewhere, may have had something to do with the stronger feeling; but it is probable that that document is only an exponent of a feeling that has been gaining ground for some time past. Many operators here claim there is not enough wheat in the West to supply the needs of the United States up to the time of the next harvest, to say nothing of exporting to make up European deficiencies. Whether this will be so or not, there is no doubt that the milling demand for spring wheat is unusually large, owing to the light stock of winter grain. Seller April opened to-day at $1.26½, declined ¼c, improved to $1.26¾, and dropped slowly to $1.26¼ at the close. Seller last half of this month sold at $1.25½@1.25¾; seller March at $1.24¾@1.24¾; and seller May at $1.31½@1.31¾, all closing with buyers at the inside. Seller June was nominal at $1.31½@1.32. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.29@1.31; and rejected at $1.08@1.09, the outside for strictly fresh receipts. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.25½; 1,600 bu do at $1.25¼, both strictly fresh; 5,000 bu do at $1.24¾; 15,000 bu do at $1.24¾; 20,000 bu do at $1.24¾; 5,000 bu do at $1.24½; 400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.17. Total, 47,800 bu.

Corn was rather slow. Cash corn was dull at Saturday's prices, till near 1 o'clock, while options were only salable at a slight decline, though corn was reported scarce and firmer in New York, and Liverpool was quoted 3d higher, on confirmation of the private advices of Saturday. The large receipts were probably the cause of the weakness, which especially told on corn on track, that declined ¼@½c per bu. Seller April sold at 39¾@39½c; seller the month at 38¾@38½c; seller May and seller June at 42¾@43c; and seller May and June at 42¾@42½c, all closing weak at the inside. Seller July sold at 44c. Cash sales were reported of 20,000 bu No. 2 at 38½c; 55,400 bu do at 38¾c; 20,000 bu do at 38¼c; 1,600 bu on track, in through cars, at 37c; 4,800 bu on track at 36½c; 800 bu do at 36c. Total, 103,000 bu.

Oats were dull at Saturday's inside prices, the current receipts being larger, which fact more than counterbalanced the effect of a stronger market in New York. Seller the month sold at 31¾c; seller April at 31¾c; and seller May at 34¾@34¾c, closing firm. Cash sales were limited to 5,000 bu at 31¾c; 600 bu fresh receipts at 31½c; 600 bu white at 35½c. Total, 6,200 bu.

Rye was quiet and unchanged, regular No. 2 being quoted at 72½@73c. Cash sales were: 400 bu No. 2 at 74c; 1,600 bu do at 73½c, both strictly fresh; and 400 bu by sample at 74½c. Total, 2,400 bu.

Barley was more active, but again a shade easier on No. 2, principally for future delivery. Seller April sold at 57@57½c, closing at the inside. No. 3 was nominal at 50@52c, and rejected at 42@43c. Cash sales were reported of 20,000 bu No. 2 at 57c; 5,000 bu do at 56¾c; 5,000 bu do at 56½c; 400 bu, by sample, at 65c; 1,600 bu do at 64c; 800 bu do at 62c; 400 bu do at 61c; 3,200 bu do at 60c; 200 bu do at 58c. Total, 36,600 bu.

At the meeting of the Evening Board on Friday last, a purse (full) was presented to P. P. Oldershaw, Esq. The contents had been contributed by the members of the Board, in recognition of the services of Mr. O. as caller during the past season.

It should be generally known that the present conflict with regard to the occupancy of the Iowa Elevator will in no manner jeopardize the rights of parties holding receipts for grain in that house. The danger from fire is even less than if there were no difficulty, as the house is now guarded by two sets of men, each anxious to catch the other napping.

George D. Russell & Co., of Milwaukee, have issued a circular to a number of prominent points in the wheat-growing sections of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, asking for information about stock in store, amount to come forward, and general prospects. The replies are printed by Russell & Co., but not summarized. They generally indicate as follows: Stock on hand small, and about one-third less than a year ago. Present daily receipts are small. The quality is generally good. A great deal of wheat will be planted this year. Many farmers are holding back in anticipation of higher prices, and some millers are obliged to send long distances for wheat to grind.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says:

While plowing and sowing have been retarded by the heavy rains in many parts of the State, the land becoming too soft to drive cattle over, farming operations have only been facilitated in the San Joaquin Valley. It never rains too much in that region. The light and sandy character of the soil admits of cultivation as soon as the storms cease. Those who have recently had occasion to travel over this valley say that never before has such a breadth of land been sown to wheat. It is wheat everywhere, as far as the eye can reach. The San Joaquin *Republican* confirms these reports in the following paragraph:

"Take the Stockton & Copperopolis Road, and it is wheat from the suburbs to and into the foot hills, a distance of 30 miles. Go down on the Stockton & Visalia Road to Oakdale, and it is wheat as far as the eye can reach. Travel over the Valley Road to Merced, 60 miles, and on either side of the track it is one continuous field of wheat. On the west side of the river, from Antioch southward for more than a hundred miles, the whole surface of the ground is covered with wheat. Farms varying in size from 160 acres to 7,000 acres are plowed, harrowed and sown in wheat. From Merced down to the Fresno Slough, the wheat-sowing and wheat-growing has become almost a mania. Everybody sows wheat. Further south, in the Alabama settlement, in other portions of Fresno County, and in Tulare and Kern Counties, the favorable season and the approaching railroad have stimulated the farmer to extraordinary exertions, and a larger area than ever before is sown in wheat."

The Lafayette *Journal* says:

We are informed by a gentleman from the neighborhood of Stockwell that the growing wheat crop never promised better. There has been very little water in the ground that it has not been in the least affected by the successive freezing and thawing. This is the case all over this section of the State.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says:

A letter from Captain Rea, President of the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, to Mr. L. J. Higby, states that the Company has engaged 1,000,000 bushels of bulk corn, and will send down three or four barges per week, commencing this week. This is but a preliminary, and if nothing interrupts, we expect to see four or five times that amount received this year. It is the duty of those who are interested in establishing a large grain trade from this port, to do all in their power to facilitate this movement and obtain orders from abroad. Freight rates are now quite reasonable, and are likely to remain so.

The Indianapolis *Journal of Commerce* (Indianapolis) has changed hands. It is now issued by W. H. Drapier, a journalist of many years' experience.

The *Journal of Commerce* gives the following as the imports of foreign dry goods at New York for the month of February: [table of entries for consumption, withdrawals from warehouse and entries for warehousing, 1870–1872]

The great increase has been wholly during the last few days. The total for the week just ended is upwards of seven and a quarter million dollars foreign gold value, the largest weekly total of dry goods which ever entered any port of the United States. This brings the aggregate for the month up to seventeen and a half million dollars against fourteen and a half million for February of last year, which was then thought to be very large.

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* has the following:

The Danube was partly frozen over at Galatz on the 8th of February.

The stock of grain in Stettin, Germany, on the 13th inst.: Wheat, 496,000 bu; rye, 149,000 bu; barley, 36,000 bu; oats, 36,000 bu; peas, 18,400 bu. The weather at Stettin was unusually mild, and an early re-opening of navigation was expected. The temperature at Odessa was extremely low on the 13th of February, 1872, and the sea was frozen very far. The few laden sailing ships could not take their departure, and the steamers had great difficulty in getting through the frozen sea.

The imports of wheat continue large at Marseilles, with the market in a state of calm. The tendency of prices throughout France was downward.

There were, on the 10th inst., in transit for the United Kingdom, exclusive of steamer shipments from America, 287 cargoes of wheat and 44 cargoes of corn, against 379 cargoes of wheat and 75 cargoes of corn, at the corresponding date in 1871, and against 216 cargoes of wheat and 116 cargoes of corn at the corresponding date in 1870. During January, 62 cargoes of wheat cleared from Odessa for the United Kingdom, that port at latest advices, was closed by ice.

The visible supply of grain, including stocks in store at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, frozen in on the New York canals, and in transit by rail Feb. 24, 1872: [table of wheat, corn, oats and barley in store at New York, Albany, Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, Toledo, Detroit, Oswego, St. Louis, Boston, Toronto, Montreal, Philadelphia, Baltimore, afloat on N. Y. canals, and rail shipments for week]

LATEST.

In the afternoon the leading grain markets were weak and quiet. Corn sold at 38½c cash, and 39½c seller April. Wheat was offered at $1.26¼, seller April, and at $1.24¾ cash, with few buyers at any price.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, March 4.

BUTTER—Nothing new was noted in the market for this article. There was a good demand for good to choice grades, while common and medium were very quiet. Prices range as follows: Strictly choice dairy, 25@27c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 16@22c; inferior to common, 7@14c.

BAGGING—Prices were firm and unchanged. The demand was fair at the annexed quotations: Stark, 30½c; Grahampton, 27½c; Philadelphia, 37½c; Ludlow, 27½c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 31c; Royal River, 38c; burlaps, bags, 21½@22½c; gunnies, single, 18½@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand shows no signs of abatement, and prices remain firm for all articles in the list. We quote: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ₩ brl, 3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ₩ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ₩ 1,000, $40.00@60.00; building brick, $12.00@15.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₩ brl.

BEANS—Sales were effected at full former rates. There was a good local demand, and a fair inquiry for shipment at the annexed quotations: $1.60@1.75 for common; $1.85@2.12½ for fair to choice medium, and at $2.25@2.50 for navies.

BROOM CORN—Is very quiet, but steady. We quote: Common, $60.00@80.00 ₩ ton; fair to medium, $80.00@100.00; choice, $110.00@130.00, and choice hurl, $140.00@180.00.

COOPERAGE—Is quiet and unchanged. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.20@1.30; lard tierces, $1.50@1.55; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 50@55c. Staves and headings quoted at $18.00@20.00 for pork barrels, and $8.50@9.00 for flour barrels.

CHEESE—The advanced prices established last week were being firmly adhered to to-day, and we repeat our list: New York factory genuine, 17½@18c; do, imitation, 15½@16c; Western factory, 15@16c; Ohio factory, 15c.

COAL—Trade was again reported quiet, and prices underwent no visible change, ruling steady as follows: Lehigh, prepared, $12.00@13.50; Lehigh, lump, $11.50; Lackawanna, $11.50@12.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Blossburg, $9.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CIDER—Sales were effected at a range of $7.25@8.25—the outside figure for choice sweet.

EGGS—The market was firmer to-day. The local demand was light, but shippers were actively engaged, and sales were quick at 18@19½c.

FRUITS—DRIED—Remain firm all around, and apples are still working upward. The demand is good both on local and interior accounts, and the annexed quotations are thoroughly sustained: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@25c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 12@12½c; French, do, 14@16c; raisins, new, $3.00@3.15; blackberries, 15½@16c; pitted cherries, 35@36c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9c; do, quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½; apples, new Southern, 8½@9c; do, new Western, 8½@9½c; do, new Michigan, 10@11c.

FISH—Both the local and the interior demand were fairly active and all descriptions were firm at the full rates. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackeral, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore mackeral, $8.50@8.50; No. 2 bay mackeral, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $6.00@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; boxed herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Trade was generally quiet to-day, and prices underwent no visible change. We quote: Apples, from store, $3.00@4.50; cranberries, $9.00@11.50 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.00@5.50; oranges, Messina, ₩ box, $5.50@6.00.

GROCERIES—In this department of trade there were no new features to note. The movement was generally reported fair, and the quoted prices were adhered to with firmness. We repeat our list as follows:

CANDLES—Star, 18½@19½c; stearine, 15@16c.

COFFEES—Choice Rio, at 24½@25c; prime do, at 23½@24c; good, at 23@23½c; common, at 20½@23c; O. G. Java, at 29@33c; Singapore, at 25@26c; Costa Rica, at 24½@25½c; Miracaibo, at 24@24½c.

RICE—Rangoon, at 8@8½c; Carolina, at 9½@9¾c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 13@13½c; A, standard, at 12½@12½c; A, No. 2, at 12@12½c; B, at 11¾@12c; XC, at 11½@11¾c; C, at 11½@11¾c; choice brown, at 10¾@11c; fair do, at 10@10½c; New Orleans do, at 9@11c; molasses, do, at 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1.30; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar house syrup, at 40@60c; extra, at 50@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, at 80@85c; New Orleans, at 55@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 13½@14c; cloves, at 19@20c; cassia, at 40@42c; pepper, at 21½@22c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6½@8½c; standard, at 6½@6½c; german mottled, at 7½@7½c; White Lilly, at 7@7½c; White Rose, at 6½@7c; brown Windsor, at 14@24c; palm, at 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, at 10@10½c; laundry, at 5½@7c; common, at 5@5½c.

HAY—The hay market was inactive. Neither the local nor the shipping demands were considerable, and under a too liberal supply prices were weak, unsettled, and lower. We drop quotations 50c per ton on all descriptions, and quote as follows: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $13.00@13.50; do, loose pressed, $12.00@12.50; prairie, pressed, $9.00@9.50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $10.00@11.00; prairie, loose, $8.00@9.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were active to the full extent of the offerings, and firm, everything being picked up at full rates. We repeat our list as follows: Green salted cured, light, 11c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@60c; grubby, scoured, cut or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand for iron and steel continues steadily fair and the market remains firm and unchanged. We quote: [table of iron and steel rates]

LEATHER—The leather market is fairly active for the season and prices are firm and advancing. We quote:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37@38c; city harness, 37@38c; country harness, 34@36c; line city, ₩ lb, 39@42c; kip, ₩ lb, 80c@$1.00; kip, veals, $1.00@1.15; city upper, No. 1, ₩ ft, 26@28c; city upper, No. 2, ₩ ft, 24@26c; country upper, No. 1, 24@26c; collar, ₩ ft, 23@25c; calf, city, $1.25@1.45; calf, country, $1.00@1.20; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, 34@35c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 32@34c; rough upper, damaged, 28@30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 28@30c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40@45c; Philadelphia sole, 43@46c; harness ₩ lb, 46@48c; kip, light, $1.00@1.15; kip, No. 1 medium, 80c@$1.00; kip, heavy, 75@80c; American calf, 32 lbs, $1.25@1.45; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.80@2.35; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.60@2.20; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.05@1.65; French calf, Lemoine, ₩ doz, $65.00@85.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00@100.00.

LUMBER—Is in better demand, with no important changes in price, except that common lumber is not held quite so firmly as in the winter. We quote: [lumber price list]

Shingles on track are steady at $3.37½@3.50 for A or Star, and $1.50@2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—In this market a fairly active movement was witnessed, and the quoted prices were adhered to with great firmness. Tin plate has a strong advancing tendency, but other goods in the list may be quoted steady:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $13.00; do 12x12, $13.50; do 14x20, $14.00; do roofing, IC, $12.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tin'd copper, 37c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; way as high as 27@28c have been obtained, but 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, by ton, 7¼c per lb; bdls, 7½c net.

NAILS—Remain firm at $5.25 rates. We quote: 10d to 60d per keg, $5.25; 8d per keg, $5.50; 6d per keg, $5.75; 4d per keg, $6.00; 3d per keg, $6.75; fine 3d per keg, $8.00; blue 3d, common, per keg, $9.00; clinch, $7.55.

OILS—The demand for linseed is fairly active, and is steadily increasing, and there is a strong upward tendency in prices. Turpentine is also in good request, but owing to the recent decline East the market is weak and unsettled. Other oils rule quiet and unchanged. We quote: Carbon, 24½@25c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, 95c; do boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neatsfoot oil, 90c@$1.00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 98c.

POTATOES—The market was quiet and unchanged. Choice straight lots from store were salable at $1.00@1.05, while common mixed sold slowly at 85@90c.

POULTRY—Chickens remain firm, under a good demand, at full prices. Turkeys and other descriptions were quiet and easier. We quote: Chickens, dressed, ₩ dozen, $3.50@4.75; turkeys, dressed, ₩ lb, 10@12c; geese, do, ₩ dozen, $8.00@11.00; do, live, $6.00@12.00; ducks, $3.50@4.50.

SALT—In fair demand and steady. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.15; coarse, $2.20, and diamond C, $2.40 ₩ brl.

SEEDS—Timothy was in fair request and steady, at $3.00@3.05 for common to prime, and $3.10@3.15 for choice. Clover was quiet at $5.50@5.75; and $6.00 for mammoth. Millet is quotable at 90@95c; Hungarian at 90@95c; and flax at $1.65@1.86.

TEAS—In this department of trade there was only a moderate movement, and the easy feeling recently developed is still a feature of the market. In a small way the quoted prices were being realized, but fair orders were made a concession. We make no change in our list: Young hyson, common to fair, 55@65c; good, 60@75c; choice to extra, $1.00@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@90c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@95c; choice to extra, $1.25@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.10; good to fine do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 50@60c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was firm at full previous rates. We quote:

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 27@32c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 80@95c; half bright, 70@75c; black, sound, 55@65c.

WOOD—The following are the prices current: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00 ₩ cord.

WOOL—Dealers report a steady active inquiry and under a wholly inadequate supply the market rules firm and buoyant. We continue to quote:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	60@66c
Washed, coarse	53@62c
Unwashed, fine	38@43c
Unwashed, medium	38@45c
Unwashed, coarse	38@40c
Tub-washed, prime condition	70@75c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@70c

Dingy and poorly washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, March 4.

CATTLE—Received 2,415. Trade opened slack this morning, buyers generally refusing to take hold at the advance of ¼@½c demanded by holders, as Eastern advices were not particularly cheering, and not until prices had settled back to about where they were at the close of last week was trading at all active. The quality was good, the arrival embracing not a few droves that were really choice Shippers were the almost exclusive operators, the demand from other sources being inconsiderable. Sales were reported chiefly at $4.50@5.00 for common to middling steers, and at $5.25@5.75 for good to choice. The market closed steady.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.50@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, and averaging 1,350 to 1,450 lbs	5.75@6.15
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	5.00@5.50
Medium Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@5.00
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,000 lbs	3.25@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.75@3.00

CATTLE SALES TO DAY. [table]

HOGS—Received, 4,355. There was an active shipping demand to-day, and with only a moderate supply on sale a firm feeling obtained. New York, Boston, Cleveland, and other Eastern markets were represented in the list of buyers, and sales were quick at $4.25@4.35 for common, light, uneven, coarse, and mixed lots; at $4.40@4.45 for medium, and at $4.50@4.65 for good to choice. All sold and the market closed firm.

HOG SALES TO-DAY. [table]

SHEEP—The sheep market underwent no decided change. The demand, though not active, proved quite equal to the supply, and former rates were firmly sustained. Received, 1,643.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 4—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 26@27s. Winter, 11s 9d@12s; No. 1, 11s 5d; No. 2, 11s; white, 12s 3d. Corn, 28s 3d. Pork, 56s. Lard, 44s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, March 4—1:20 p. m.—Markets unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, March 4—5 p. m.—Corn, 28s. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, March 4—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 92¾; account, 92¾; bonds, '62s, 92; '65s, 93; '67s, 92¾; 10-40s, 88¾.

Tallow, 47s.

FRANKFORT, March 4.—Bonds of '62, 95¾.

PARIS, March 4.—Rentes, 56f 42c.

LIVERPOOL, March 4—Evening.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 11d; Orleans, 11¾@11½d. Sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 5,000 bales. Red winter wheat, 11s 9d@12s. Flour, 26@27s. Corn, 28s. Cheese, 70s. Cumberlands, 31s 6d; short ribs, 32s.

THE DEVIL ON HIS HIGH HORSE.

Wonderful Tales of French Diabolism or Superstition—The Fighting Imp of La Magdalaine—A Bewitched Farm House at Cabanac.

Marseilles Correspondence of the New York Herald.

We have had a trial here, not exactly to prove that the accused was a witch, but to prove that she injured her neighbors by her familiarity with a certain highly improper old gentleman. Here is the story as told last Saturday before the Court:

The accused, Madame G——, living in the Rue de la Magdaleine, has for some time enjoyed among her neighbors the reputation of being a *masque*, best translated by the word imp. Every accident or misfortune that happened in those "diggins" was charged to her malign influence, and in consequence all sorts of extraordinary things were done to disenchant persons and things supposed to be affected. A number of ingenious but inefficacious methods of exorcism practised were explained to the Court. For instance, a young girl of —— deposed to having seen her mother on several occasions boil knitting-needles in oil with calves' lights, and then place them carefully on the door sill, the object being to disenchant the girl. Another witness, a young man of about 20, said that a marriage he was about to contract was broken off because he had been seen several times in the provision store kept by the witch—a very earthly way, it must be allowed, for a witch to earn her bread. The plaintiff in the case, Madam B——, swore that whenever she met the accused she recited some Latin words and performed other ceremonies in order to prevent the sorceress from bedevilling her. Now, all this was more than even bewitched or bewitching flesh and blood could stand, and so Madame G—— determined to prove to Madame B—— that if she had an "evil eye" she had also a pretty good fist of her own, and she proved it. The way the fur flew was a caution. Madame B——'s chignon was carried away, of course, in a sulphurous whirlwind, while a couple of goats' feet danced contemptuously on her torn and much bedraggled cap. Justice, "with beard of formal cut," and all that sort of thing, called up the parties, adjusted those time-honored scales, and decided that both should be punished. But it was such tender punishment! The plaintiff was fined $1, while the witch was charged $3, but it is by no means settled that the boiling of knitting-needles, etc., shall not go on as before.

But now let me call your attention to this other picture of a far more interesting as well as startling character. Some few years ago I clipped from a newspaper a letter from the parish priest of a village near Toulouse, called Cabanac, concerning certain supernatural demonstrations which had occurred upon a certain farm in that parish. The reverend gentleman writes simply to confirm a statement made by M. de Limayrac, a gentleman well known in the department, relative to the occurrences in question.

It is stated by M. de Limayrac, who visited the farm and witnessed the manifestations, and by the parish priest, who also witnessed them, that from the 7th to the 30th of last October, large pebbles, stones, and pieces of brick, varying in weight from half a pound to eight and ten pounds, fell around that particular farm, and through the roof of the house, without any damage to the roof or injury to the persons struck. The minutest investigations failed to reveal any human agency in the matter; and, in fact, if a man see a large stone descend slowly through the ceiling of his room, without leaving upon the ceiling the slightest trace of its passage, it is not necessary to look any further. This is what M. de Limayrac and the parish priest have stated, adding that upwards of sixty other witnesses would testify to it. It was stated, further, that the Archbishop of the diocese ordered an inquiry and summoned before him the witnesses of the manifestations. This was done after the civil authorities had become convinced that there was no human agency at work, and therefore no one to accuse or arrest.

My curiosity having been much stimulated, I wrote to the parish priest, requesting further particulars, and, if possible, some extracts from the mass of evidence in possession of the Archbishop. I received a very courteous and lengthy reply, containing the statements of two or three witnesses, regarded by all who knew them as unbelievers, infidels, and scoffers, the best kind of witnesses in a case of this kind. In short, here is a goodly portion of the reverend gentleman's letter:

In all my parish, in the neighboring parishes and throughout the entire canton, there is not a single person who does not believe in the authenticity and supernatural character of the extraordinary facts that have occurred at Cabanac, consisting in the falling of stones and pieces of brick, invariably thrown at the members of a poor family and others happening to be on their farm. The inquiry ordered by the Archbishop has been made. The same forms were observed as are usual in a judicial inquiry, and from fifty to sixty witnesses were heard. Precisely the same evidence was given by each—namely, that they saw stones and pieces of brick fall which were not thrown by any human hand or by any human agency, and that those projectiles produced effects contrary to all known laws of nature. Each witness signed his or her deposition under oath. The Committee of Inquiry, presided over by the Dean of the canton (the word "Dean" here means the oldest inhabitant), concluded, in their report, that all the alleged facts were the result of diabolical agency. Nevertheless, Monseigneur (the Archbishop) has deemed it more prudent not to publish the minutes (*proces-verbal*) and report of the Committee, for two reasons—first, in order not to arouse a useless discussion in the present condition of men's minds in France; and second, not to expose himself to insulting comments in a question which might excite curiosity without converting souls. These are sound reasons. Besides, for us Catholics, we believe in the existence of evil spirits, in their power, and in the manifestation of that power in the physical as well as in the moral world, in their hatred of God and their jealousy of us. The affair of Cabanac will not change our belief one hair's breadth, but will only serve to confirm it.

The report is preserved at the archiepiscopal residence, and I have got a copy which I cherish, identical in every respect, down to the signature. It covers forty pages of letter paper, closely written. I propose to add to it a critical notice, upon the veracity of the evidence and the reasons which compel us to attribute the facts to evil spirits and not to human power. It looks like a legend or an old fairy tale, and yet those facts happened only a few weeks ago. I witnessed them. Fifty other men like myself have seen them; many of them against their will.

I will give you a specimen of the report in the following extracts:

From page 13.—On Tuesday, Oct. 10, the workmen employed in the construction of the church wished to satisfy themselves of the truth of what every one was talking about at Cabanac. They treated the thing as humbug, and spoke of their neighbors as weak-minded and timid. Among those workmen was Bertrand Labia, mason, aged 54 years, a man of a courageous nature, he declared, believing neither in God nor the devil. There was also Albony, 36 years, tinsmith, residing at Cadours. Having reached the farm they found the inhabitants in great perturbation, and were shown a heap of stones and *debris* of brick in the wardrobe, and others scattered about the floor of the room. They made a minute examination, and could arrive at no satisfactory conclusion. Labia then said, "Bah! if I don't see I don't believe." Immediately a stone fell from the ceiling, without leaving any trace of fracture. Labia stooped down, and, while in the act of picking up the stone, Albony, who was looking steadily at the ceiling, together with the farmer Mohine and his wife, saw half a brick issue, as it were, from the ceiling, float down so softly that he could easily have caught it in his hand, and, moving in an oblique direction, strike Labia in the temple. Albony was so astounded that his voice utterly failed him. Labia, equally astonished, said, "Well, before coming here I did not believe, but now I am satisfied." He was much surprised at not feeling the slightest inconvenience from the blow he had received. Moving away from the middle of the room to the fire-place, he said, "My poor people, I believe you have the devil in your house." Immediately the wardrobe was struck a most violent blow, and yet no mark could be discovered inside or out."

From page 24.—"On Thursday, Oct. 12, a butcher, named Michael Moutet, well known through all the canton of Cadours for his extravagant opinions and absence of faith, went to the farm at about 11 o'clock in the morning. In the house he found the girls Jeannie and Marie alone, made a minute examination of the room, expressing his belief in some hidden trick. Finding nothing he plants himself in the middle of the room, strikes the table with the handle of his whip, rips out an oath, and says, 'Aha! *Mais! Quand me le ferais-tu voir*' (when will you let me see the performance?) 'If it is true what they prate about will you begin or not to——' and, without finishing the sentence, he raised his eyes to the ceiling. The individual thus addressed allowed a few seconds to pass, as if giving him time to finish what he had to say, and then suddenly a half-brick issued from the ceiling before his eyes, and, falling at his feet with a frightful noise, was broken into fragments. He declared that no human agency could have produced such effects. Very much astonished he again looked up, when another piece of brick fell with the same loud noise, leaving no hole nor any mark upon the ceiling. Besides, the bricks were of different clays and make. He waited to see no more. Crossing the door-sill a large stone flew past his face, and took a chip off the angle of the wall. While going away as briskly as he could with his horse and ox, stones in considerable numbers rained upon him without doing him any harm."

From page 25—"In the afternoon a great many persons came from all quarters. About 2 o'clock there were about thirty men assembled, whose names are all given in the report. Needless to say that the house, inside and out, was closely inspected, and the thing was discussed in all its bearings and possible causes. M. Chai, veterinary surgeon, desiring to test the matter for himself, went to the table in the centre of the room and said aloud, 'I do not believe; I wish to see.' Then, looking up, he said, 'In the name of God, speak! In the name of the devil, strike!' Instantly a large piece of brick fell from the ceiling and broke on the floor, in view of those assembled. 'Go it again!' said a young wag, and several pieces fell in the same manner, some vertically and others taking oblique directions, striking the wardrobe. One piece in particular, which astonished them greatly, is mentioned in the testimony of Dastarac, the miller. Issuing from the chicken-house, where there was absolutely nothing, it went zigzagging through the crowd, and then taking a right angle, darted through the door of the room and struck the wardrobe. Most of those who saw the manifestations once, did not care to witness them a second time, and there is not a single one of those who came determined not to believe who has gone away in the same state of incredulity. No one in the country hereabouts is at all incredulous as to the supernatural and diabolical character of the manifestations.

I have given with the exception of a few lines omitted, a faithful translation of the Cure's letter, and feel inclined to ask him for a few more particulars. I have only to say that the evidence of a whole district is conclusive either as to the presence and activity of the devil, or as to a queer state of popular intelligence.

AN ADROIT SWINDLER CAUGHT.

An Ingenious Attempt to Defraud Jay Cooke & Co. of $130,000—Particulars of the Case—Arrest of the Offender—Another Charge Against Him.

From the New York Times, March 3.

On the 1st of February a fashionably-attired young man of prepossessing appearance and elegant manners, called at the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., at the corner of Wall and Nassau streets, and introduced himself as Mr. J. H. Kenney, a lawyer occupying an office in the National Trust Company Building, at the corner of Warren street and Broadway. He represented himself as the executor of a large estate in Jersey City, which he was engaged in settling up. Necessarily he had on hand a large amount of surplus cash which he was anxious to invest, and had determined to purchase therewith five-twenty United States bonds. The stranger was introduced to the manager of the Government Department, and after a short conversation, in which he displayed great knowledge of financial matters, he ordered $130,000 in five-twenty coupon bonds, which were to be delivered to him at his office that afternoon, and for which he stipulated to pay with a certified check on the National Park Bank, for $143,000, the price of the bonds with the premiums added. Completely taken in by the address of the stranger, the managers of Jay Cooke & Co., proceeded forthwith to make up the necessary amount of bonds, to be delivered to Mr. Kenney, as per his munificent order.

In the meantime, Detectives Elder and Macdougal, of the Central Office, received information that a gigantic forgery was to be perpetrated on that day on some Wall street house, but which firm was to be made the victim they were not informed. The whole *modus operandi* of the transaction was revealed to the detectives, and discloses one of the most cleverly-planned frauds that has ever been attempted in this city, and which, but for the information obtained by the detectives, would, no doubt, have proved successful. The plan in detail, as related by the detectives, is as follows:

A man was to call at some prominent banking house and order a large amount in bonds, ascertaining the exact price of the securities, which were to be paid for with a certified check on the National Park Bank. The bonds were to be sent to an office designated by the purchaser. (Just the programme which was carried out by Kenney). A messenger would be sent with the bonds, and on arriving at the office designated would be requested to wait a moment until a check for the amount could be made. The swindler would have at this time two checks in the lining of his hat, viz: one for $250, a genuine check, (he leaving that amount on deposit at that bank), and a worthless check for the full amount of the bonds with a forged certification, which was to be used to dupe the messenger. After making the forged check, which was for the larger amount, the operator was to suggest to him to proceed with him to the bank to witness the certification of the check. On arriving at the bank the operator would produce the genuine check, already referred to, for $250, and without allowing the messenger to see it hand it in to the paying-teller for certification. The check being genuine would be of course certified and returned to the swindler, who would place it again in his hat and suggest a return to the office for the purpose of transferring the bonds. Of course, the messenger believing that the check which he had just seen certified was for the whole amount, would return to the office, and on handing over the bonds would receive in return the worthless check with forged certification.

It will at once be seen how ingeniously this scheme was planned, and how easy of successful accomplishment. But the best laid plans often fail, and so it was in this instance. Messrs. Elder and Mcdougal, on receiving the information of this clever scheme of fraud, at once visited several of the largest banking houses in Wall street, and warned them against the machinations of the swindlers, who, they feared, had already commenced operations. On visiting Jay Cooke & Co.'s establishment their fears were confirmed when they learned of the large order which had been left by Kenney. They were, however, in time to frustrate the scheme, as the messenger had not started with the bonds. For the purpose of capturing the adroit swindler the messenger was instructed how to act, and, followed by detectives, started on his errand. The conspirators had, however, become alarmed in some way, for on arriving at the office designated by Kenney, no person was found there who knew anything about the transaction. Thus the detectives found themselves baffled. They had, however, obtained an accurate description of the swindler, and kept a sharp lookout for him.

On the 16th of February Superintendent Kelso received information of an attempt to obtain from the Bank of North America $2,360, on a forged check for that amount. The case was given to Detectives Elder and Macdougal, who, on making an investigation, learned that on the 14th a man giving his name as Charles Barclay called at the store of Jones & Garvin, importers of cigars and liquors, at No. 37 Beaver street, and produced a letter purporting to have been written by Hon. S. S. Cox, member of Congress from the Sixth District of New York, requesting him (Barclay) to purchase some wines and liquors for the Congressman. Barclay purchased a bill of goods amounting to $53, and presenting in payment therefor a $100 note, received a check for $47, signed by Jones & Garvin, on the Bank of North America. On the 16th the check for $47 was presented by Barclay and paid, and in a short time afterward a check for $2,300, purporting to be signed by Jones & Garvin, was presented for payment by a strange lad. The check was at once discovered to be a forgery and detained, but the lad was allowed to go. A lad in the employ of Jones & Garvin, however, gave the detectives an accurate description of Barclay, and they became convinced that he and Kenney were the same person. A search was instituted for this swindler, and accompanied by the lad, the detectives scoured the city, but without result, until yesterday, when he was seen in the streets, recognized by the lad, and at once arrested. He was fully identified by the lad, and also by the persons with whom he conversed at Jay Cooke & Co.'s establishment, as the person who, under the name of Kenney, had made the large purchase of bonds. He was taken to Police Headquarters, where he gave the name of George Johnson. He is about 30 years of age, and a native of this city. He is a good-looking young man, elegantly attired, and wears eye-glasses. The detectives state that he is an old offender, and has done the State some service at Sing Sing for the facility with which he signs other people's names. He was arrested about a year ago on a charge of forgery by Detective Macdougal, but was never tried. He will be arraigned before Justice Hogan at the Tombs to-day for examination, when it is expected that a number of other complaints will be entered against him.

The Carter-Badger Duel.

The Bay St. Louis *Gazette* of Feb. 17 gives the following details of the Carter-Badger duel:

On Thursday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, the drowsy people living in Bay St. Louis, were startled from their propriety by the crack of two rifles, fired off seemingly near the depot. A rush was made by the more energetic inhabitants to the spot, where it was ascertained that a little "affair of honor" had come off; that "nobody was hurt," and that everything was arranged to mutual satisfaction.

The principals were Colonel G. W. Carter, the former Speaker of the Louisiana House of Representatives, and Captain A. S. Badger, Chief of Police. The cause of the misunderstanding was some rather spicy newspaper publications, which could be construed as somewhat offensive, and the stain of which could only be washed out in blood. The services of Messrs. Pepe Llula and Recorder Montamat being secured as seconds, it was, after some consultation, decided that the misunderstanding should be cleared up *a la duello*, at Bay St. Louis.

An old field near the depot being selected as an appropriate place, the principals were placed in position, sixty paces distant, and the weapons, rifles, placed in their hands. We understand that the instructions were to raise their rifles at the word "fire," and fire immediately—a procedure that scarcely can result, at sixty paces, in serious harm.

When the smoke of battle cleared away, it was at once apparent that neither of the principals were hit. It is strange that some of the spectators were not struck. Messrs. Badger and Carter are evidently poor shots. Eye-witnesses say that they don't think either of them could hit a barn, unless they were to go inside and shut the door.

It was amusing as well as instructive to note the instinctive difference of thought and expression between Cavalier and Roundhead. At the moment of firing just after pulling the trigger, Captain Badger exclaimed, "Good gracious!" while Colonel Carter muttered, "Oh h—l."

After this harmless exchange of shots, wounded honor was considered satisfied, and the whole party adjourned to Bordage's grocery, where a sumptuous lunch of crackers, cheese and whiskey was partaken of. All then returned to the city "in the best of spirits," as the despatch stated.

A number of friends of both parties had come along to see the fun—mostly members of the Legislature and police officials.

One of the crowd that came with Captain Badger went to the cake woman's stand, at the depot and asked for "ten cents' worth of cake." Who could it have been? The man had a dreamy, poetic cast of countenance. Is it possible that the Louisiana Superintendent of education was not along?

Principals, seconds, and all parties accompanying them expressed themselves delighted with Bay St. Louis, the lake, the charming country, and the sympathizing disposition of the inhabitants.

THE SPRINGFIELD (MASS.) CITY PHYSICIAN.

As She Appeared to Miss Joy, the Female Reporter of the Boston Post.

Miss Williams is not a beautiful woman, not even a pretty one; both those adjectives would be strangely misapplied if used in reference to her. But she has something better than beauty. There is a combination of tender womanliness and enduring strength about her that makes a person believe in her at once. Evidently just taking leave of her twenties, she has the best part of her life yet before her, and that she will make the most of the years to come, and do the best with the opportunities she meets, one feels sure on seeing her. Not very tall, she impresses one on first sight as being rather small, but a second glance shows a well-developed figure, somewhat broad, that seems to indicate physical endurance. There is a touch of masculinity about her that, after the first surprise is over, settles into a quiet, self-reliant womanliness. There is the same characteristic about the face; the lower part denotes strength and resolution, while the brow is essentially womanly. The steadfast hazel eyes look honestly and fearlessly out from under the brown lashes, and the firm mouth softens now and then into a sunshiny smile. The dark brown hair is combed smoothly from the temples, and arranged in soft puffs at the back, kept in place by a net of the same brown as the hair which it covers. One of the pleasantest things about her is her voice, which is low and very sweet, making one who has heard it once wish to hear it again for the very music that is in it. Quite unconsciously to herself, her voice and the sentiments which she is uttering accord perfectly, and one almost knows without hearing the words what she is saying, from the exquisite modulation of her tones. Her manner is very quiet and soothing, and there is a deal of magnetism about her. She would not excite or stimulate, but soothe; there is about her a restful atmosphere that must have a wonderful effect upon her patients. And yet this quietness does not mean weakness; it is her very strength. Quiet in her taste as in her manner, her black alapaca dress was very simply made, with touch of feminine daintiness in the delicately-embroidered linen collar fastened simply around her throat with a brooch. Over her shoulders she had thrown, carelessly, a gray shawl, for she had a slight cold, and was sensibly trying to protect herself. Her dainty little sitting-room in no way resembled a physician's office, with its pretty ingrain carpet, glowing fire and easy chairs. It was cozy, warm and homelike; on the table were books, magazines and papers; in the windows, plants, and in the easy rocking-chairs, drawn close to the fire, a trio of women, the center of whom was Miss Williams herself, talking over the new phase of the woman's rights question.

"I wonder," said one of them, curling down deeper into the cushions of the chair in which she was sitting, "how you came to be a doctor at all. Did you feel called to the profession, as ministers do; or how was it?"

"I can scarcely tell myself. I suppose it was a natural instinct; as a child I was interested in anatomy, and I shudder when I think of the number of insects that suffered in my hands to gratify my curiosity in regard to their physical make-up. Still, I had no thought of ever studying the science practically. When I went to Mount Holyoke, I became again very much interested, and I made warm friends with the lady-physician there; but it was not until I graduated that I fully decided what to do with my life. I saw how full the profession of teachers was, and I did not want to enter it. I soon made up my mind what I was best fitted for, and I went to work in right good earnest." "Do you like it?" was the next query from the rocking-chair. "Yes, very much. I think I have found my true position, but I had some trouble in attaining it—no more than other women did, however." "How was that?" "Petty persecutions, that are so annoying, and specially trying to a not very patient disposition—nothing of any serious moment." "Do you mean your Philadelphia experience?" "Yes, that was a little the worst treatment we ever had. You see, the Professors were determined to keep us from certain lectures, and we were equally determined not to be kept from them. It was as necessary for us, as students, to attend, as it was the male students. The first time we were hissed and insulted by 600 students encouraged by the faculty; the second time it was but little better, and the third was a repetition of the other two. By this time they found that we were not to be driven away; that 600 students, with the medical faculty at their back, were no match for 39 women, who felt they had right and justice on their side; that, instead of intimidating us and making a clear field for themselves, they had only made us disgusted with them and more determined to go on; and that we had the whole press of the country on our side, denouncing them and upholding us. So they soon grew tired and ashamed, and left us alone, and we were triumphant. That was enough to make us jubilant; but it meant so much more than just quietness and rest from persecution for us. It has opened the way for all female medical students who come after us. To-day the doors of the Philadelphia Hospital stand open for women as well as for men, and we, thirty-nine of us, in the winter of 1870, forced them open. It was a good thing to do," and there was a determined light in the hazel eyes that said as plainly as words could have done, "and if this was to do over again it should be done, nor would one of us flinch for an instant." That little remark which she let drop casually enough in her account, "it was not so much to us alone, but it opened the way for other women," is the key note to her whole character. In her time of triumph it is not so much for herself as for other women that she thinks. Talking of this new position, which she holds so gracefully, some one asked her,—a woman, of course: "Are you not glad this has come to you?" "Yes, I am very glad; I wanted it; not so much for the position nor what it might bring to me personally, but you see it is establishing a precedent; it will be easier to do next time; some other city may take the cue from Springfield, and other women be placed in a position which women are so well calculated to fill." "Were you surprised when you heard of your election?" "Not at all. I was a little surprised when I heard that my name was proposed, because I did not think Springfield was ready to take so decided a step, but when I found how many friends I had and how interested they all were for me, I had little doubts as to the result, and, as I said, I am heartily glad, because I see in it so many possibilities for others of my sex."

Leland Stanford's Equine Wonder.

Grace Greenwood writes as follows from San Francisco to the New York *Times*:

With my ruling passion strong even in California, I was not long in making affectionate inquiries of Gov. Stanford in regard to his famous trotting horse Charlie, or "Wonder," as he had been popularly christened. In reply, my host offered to drive me out to the race-course, where the animal is kept, that I might see for myself; and the next morning I had the honor of a presentation to the most princely piece of horse-flesh I have seen for many a long day. Though not showy, and not, at present, carefully kept up, he is really a grand creature—beautiful almost equally in action and repose, intelligent, gentle, tractable, yet full of joyous fire. I did not see him in harness, as the ground was too heavy to allow of his being put to his speed, but a little son of the trainer mounted him bare-back, and let me see a little of his action. The morning was beautiful, and he seemed to revel in the sunshine and fresh air, and to thrill with a fine ecstacy of life. The trainer of this Occidental treasure-trove is a Yankee of the Yanks, who devotes himself to his charge with the utmost enthusiasm, and brings up his children in the same fealty. Every night he or one of his boys sleeps beside Royal Charlie, ready to wake at his lightest whinny. In truth, the horse is far less an object of pride and solicitude to his owner than to his trainer. No railroads come in to rival, no steamboats to run him down, in the loyal affections of "Yank Smith." He is jealous of his record to the fourth part of a second.

This noble horse is scarcely yet a public personage, but perhaps a few personalities will be pardoned, and, as I have the data from the best authority, be of interest to horse-lovers.

Charlie's pedigree has not been fully and accurately made out. He is supposed to be of Morgan stock, and was raised in the country, near Sacramento. He passed into the possession of a man who worked him in drawing sand, for the railroad, with a much larger horse, who was slow and did not do his share of the work; so finally the owner sold him to a butcher for $75, saying that he could get a horse for $60 that would answer his purpose as well. The butcher sold him to a ranchman, who drove him in a market wagon. A neighbor, a little wiser in horse matters, bought him cheaply enough, gave him a little training, and sold him to Governor Stanford for $250, and a valuable horse named Grant. Since his wonderful speed has been ascertained, Gov. Stanford has received immense offers for him. One demented admirer offered a ranch and seventy-five horses of good blood, for all of which possessions he would not take, he said, $75,000. In refusing this handsome offer, the Governor said he was reminded of a story he read in his boyhood, of an English highwayman, (perhaps Dick Turpin,) who once, when fleeing from the Sheriff, and hard pressed, caused his horse, (perhaps Black Bess,) to take an astonishing leap over a chasm or stream, which feat a wonder-struck farmer beholding, cried out: "I would give fifty bullocks for that horse." But the flying robber shouted back: "Fifty bullocks couldn't take that leap."

Charlie is now eight years old. He is fifteen and one-half hands high, and, when in good condition for speed, weighs 860 pounds. He is in color a rich bay, which becomes a dark brown in winter.

—Miss Quick manages the Great Western Telegraph office at Council Bluffs.

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TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1872.

THE INSURANCE QUESTION.

The bill introduced in the General Assembly by Senator Dore, allowing foreign (European) insurance companies to do business in the State of Illinois, provided they have made a deposit in any other State to protect their policy-holders in all the States, has already passed the Senate, and we see no reason why the House Committee should not immediately report it back for passage, instead of detaining it in their hands, where it has already been too long. It has now lain there over a month, when it could just as well have been reported back and passed in two or three days, and thus have afforded the public some secure basis of indemnity in case of fire. Of the wisdom and justice of this bill, we believe there is no question, and as the Chairman of the Insurance Committee is a Chicago man, we confess that we cannot understand this delay, or what objection the Committee has to reporting a bill which is not only of benefit to Chicago, but to every part of the State. If a foreign insurance company can produce a certificate that they have made a deposit in another State sufficient to protect their American policy-holders, that is enough. It is manifestly unjust to compel them to make a deposit in every State where they wish to do business, as that would absorb all their capital, and, in order that they might do business at all, they would be compelled to raise their rates to an exorbitant figure, or withdraw altogether from the field, and compel insurers to place their risks exclusively in home companies,—an experiment which Chicago has tried once to her sorrow. The old law requires foreign companies to make a deposit of $200,000 with the State Auditor for the protection of Illinois policy-holders, and one result of this unfair discrimination is the present increase of rates. Withdraw the necessity of this deposit, and the necessity of this increased rate is to a certain extent withdrawn. Chicago feels under special obligation to the foreign companies, for, after her great fire, when home companies were collapsing one after the other, or only paying 20 or 25 per cent of the amount of their policies, these companies met their engagements and paid 100 cents on the dollar. But the solvency of an insurance company is important not only to Chicago, but to every section of the State. Some other States are discussing favorably the same provision relative to deposits, and there should be uniformity of action in this regard, that foreign companies may be enabled to do business here without unnecessary obstacles being placed in their way. The Chicago fire was a crucial test of the condition of insurance companies, and developed facts about their resources, solvency, and general *modus operandi* which could not have been obtained in any other manner. What these facts were, in reference to home companies, the general public knows well, and the property-holders of Chicago only too well. While it exposed the rottenness of so many of these companies, it exhibited the solvency of the foreign companies, and their ability to pay their losses to the uttermost farthing, without impairing their resources or ability to continue in business. Naturally enough, however, for self-protection, these companies have been obliged to defend themselves by greater precautions in taking risks and by an increase of rates. It is, therefore, for the interest of policy-holders to have these rates reduced by allowing the foreign companies to do business here as nearly as possible on the same level with home companies, and to encourage them in every way. They have proved their ability to meet losses by a test more severe than may ever be applied again, and they deserve, consequently, the simple act of justice which Mr. Dore's bill contemplates. We hope, therefore, that the House Committee will delay no longer in reporting back the bill. There is no excuse for its detention.

The great fire has demonstrated a principle that is being acted upon all over the country, viz.: that it is best to go away from home to get insurance. Hartford merchants are now going to New York to get their stores and goods insured, instead of patronizing home companies. New York merchants are going more generally to Hartford, Boston, Providence, and Philadelphia, etc., etc. It has been proved that, while local insurance answers for small fires, it is worthless for great conflagrations, because the same fire which burns up the merchants' goods consumes the insurance companies' assets. It is wise for us, it is wise for Illinois, it is wise for the United States, to apply this newly-discovered principle in insurance to foreign companies, and get as many risks taken by the London, Liverpool & Globe, the Imperial, the North British & Mercantile, and other solvent foreign companies, as they are willing to take.

THE STATE PENITENTIARY.

In common with the general public, we have been led to suppose, from recent representations, that, under the present management of the Illinois State Penitentiary, everything was at last moving along smoothly and satisfactorily in that institution, and that the future was full of promise. But our advices from Joliet are neither confirmatory nor even encouraging. It appears that Warden Washburne is having as hard and uncomfortable a time of it as had his predecessors, Dornblazer and Perkins; that the resident Commissioner, who got up a red-hot quarrel with his associates on the former Board, and with every Warden and Deputy Warden the institution has had since he has been a Commissioner, has now tackled the new Warden, and is seeking to get him out of the way; and that, instead of making the prison a paying institution, as it ought to and might be made, the new quarrel now in progress bids fair to result as disastrously to its interests as the former quarrels. Our knowledge of Mr. Washburne, the Warden, who has been faithfully and successfully at work for nearly two years past straightening out and regulating the financial and disciplinary chaos of the prison, disposes us to the opinion that he is not to blame for the new complications. He is not a quarrelsome man, but, on the other hand, is proverbial for his disposition to attend to his own business, and to let other people's business alone. It is safe to infer, therefore, that the resident Commissioner is at the bottom of the "misunderstanding" that has now, if we are correctly informed, arisen between the Commissioners and Mr. Washburne, and which threatens to put off indefinitely the day when our Penitentiary shall cease to be a burden and a nuisance to the State.

It has been clear for some time that the present system for the management of the Penitentiary needs material modification. "Too many cooks spoil the broth,"—and that is what's the matter in the Joliet concern. There are too many head "cooks" there. The three Commissioners, whose chief business is to draw their salaries and speculate in contracts, are just three Commissioners too many. They could be dispensed with to the advantage of the institution and with economy to the State. The Warden, if he be the right man for the place,—and none other should occupy the position,—should be abundantly able, under the supervision of the Governor and the financial officers of the State, and with the assistance of a Deputy and necessary guards and keepers, to "run" the institution. At all events, we cannot see why a good Warden could not do so more successfully without than with the "backing" of a Board of scheming Commissioners, who can neither agree among themselves nor co-operate harmoniously with him.

It has now been demonstrated, after a trial of five years, that the new system of "State control" needs radical reconstruction. The solution of the troublesome problem now presented to our Legislature will probably be found in the abolition of the Board of Commissioners, who are, at best, merely ornamental appendages of the prison. Mr. Nelson's bill, now pending in the House, and which was prepared in accordance with the views of the Special Committee which has been investigating the affairs of the Penitentiary, strikes us as the needful thing for the peculiar emergency. This bill proposes to abolish the Commissioners, and place the Penitentiary in the charge of a Warden, to be appointed by, and responsible to, the Governor, and who is to be required to give heavy bonds for the faithful discharge of his trust. If the General Assembly have an earnest wish to remedy the present defects in our State Prison system, and to remove the embarrassments which threaten to perpetuate its *failure*, it will pass this bill. Of course, the Commissioners and their friends will struggle for their continuance in office; but, before their influence should have the weight of a feather in the minds of our legislators, they should be made to show that their services are indispensable, or even justifiable. This, we imagine, will be a difficult task.

SOMETHING ABOUT CALICO.

Mr. C. B. Farnsworth, a manufacturer of cotton prints, at Providence, Rhode Island, has presented to Congress a memorandum of certain facts pertaining to that business. It seems that the duty on ordinary gray cotton cloths is equal to a prohibition; no goods of that character are imported. There is, therefore, no revenue whatever collected from that source. Ordinary print cloths are made 64 threads to the inch, counting each way, 28 inches wide, and weighing about one pound to each seven yards of cloth. The average market value of such goods in Manchester, England, is 5 cents per yard, gold, or 5 1-2 cents in currency. The duty on such cloths at that value, if imported, would be 3 89-100 cents per running yard in gold. They cost when imported:

	Cents.
Price in Manchester	5.
Freight, insurance, etc., 8 per cent	.40
Duties	3.89
Add 10 per cent premium on gold	.93
Currency price per yard	10.22

It will be seen that imported prints cost, without any profit to importers, over 10 cents per running yard. Yet printed goods are an indispensable necessity. They must be had. They constitute an essential part of the clothing of an immense part of the population. Except, perhaps, in one or two instances, the spinning of cloths for printing, and the printing the same, are carried on by distinct interests, having different mills, different machinery, and each conducting a distinct and separate business. As no print cloths are imported, the manufacturers of that class of goods can get any price therefor, provided they do not exceed 10 cents, or such price as will admit the foreign goods to competition. By reducing the amount in market, they can advance the price to 10 cents; by making them in excess of the demand, they would run the price down. Mr. Farnsworth declares "that there is not spinning and weaving enough done in the country to supply the cotton goods" that are wanted at a reasonable price. The spinners, therefore, controlling the amount manufactured, are able to keep the price as near the maximum of the capacity of the people to purchase as possible. The tariff, as it stands at present, prohibits importation, cuts off revenue, and diminishes the consumption of printed goods by the high prices. The average price demanded by spinners for print cloths at Providence is 7 3-4 cents per yard. The average price of cotton in the same time has admitted the manufacture of cloth at 6 cents or less per yard. The profits, therefore, have been 30 per cent. Print cloths contain 45 yards to the piece; 250,000 pieces are made in this country per week, or 13,000,000 pieces a year. The aggregate profit on this amount, at 1 3-4 cents per yard, is $8,775,000,—*a profit extorted by law*.

The consumption of cotton for print cloths is about 200,000 bales a year, or one-fifth of the whole cotton consumed in this country. Two other fifths are consumed in the manufacture of other cotton goods, including shirtings and sheetings. It is probable that the prices of nearly all the cotton manufactures are materially increased by the same cause. But, estimating that the prices of only three-fifths of the cotton manufactures are increased by this cause, we have the extraordinary result of a profit of $26,325,000, or 30 per cent. The consumers of these goods must have them to a certain extent, no matter what the price; and here, under the pretence of protecting the spinners and weavers, the Government has fixed by law 30 per cent as the minimum of profit to be paid by the consumers.

The suggestion that the Government must have revenue, and that it must to some extent be raised by a tariff, has no application in this case, because the goods are not imported. The only kinds of cotton cloths imported are of those classes not made in this country.

The American spinner has a protection of over 100 per cent on print cloths. The protection afforded by the duty alone is 65 per cent. The average protection on ordinary goods is 75 per cent. The American manufactures of cotton grew up under a protection ranging from 22 to 30 per cent. The business was then firmly established; the manufacture of cotton being in 1861 as great as it is now. Mr. Farnsworth states that, if the duty were now fixed at 25 per cent *ad valorem*, no foreign cloth could be imported and put down in the United States for less than 7 31-100, in currency, per yard.

The effect of this excessive taxation is not only felt by the final consumer of the cloth but fatally by the printers of calico. The business of the latter is at the mercy of the spinners. They cannot import, and must buy of the latter. The price that can be asked for printed goods is limited. When it exceeds a certain point, the consumption ceases. The business has been carried on since the war without profit. It is asserted that calico-printing can be done in this country, without any reduction in the wages of labor, and even with taxed drugs and dyes, as cheaply as it can be done in France or England. If the law would allow them to be thus manufactured, they could be exported, and sold in successful competition in all foreign markets. The American calico-printer is loaded down with burdens. He asks for no protection,—asks but to be left free, and he can meet the world in any market.

This is the statement of an American manufacturer protesting against the selfishness of another class of manufacturers, who are, by law, protected at the rate of 100 per cent. If the duty on print cloths were reduced to 20 per cent, the additional protection afforded by freights, etc., would leave the spinners a margin of 30 per cent. This would double the production, especially of printed cloths, double the number of persons employed, and give the American calico-printers not only the monopoly of the home market, but enable them to send their cloths to all parts of the world.

The profits which the law requires the American people to pay to the manufacturers of cotton goods in the United States does not fall much below $35,000,000 a year,—a sum which exceeds not only the tax on tea and coffee, but would pay that tax, and also the whole cost of all the tea imported into the United States in 1871.

The Committee on Commerce in the House of Representatives has included in the bill regulating steamboat transportation a limitation upon the liability of owners for damages in cases of collision or explosion. The Committee propose that the value of the boat shall be the measure of the liability; so that, in case a steamboat worth $25,000 explodes her boiler and kills or maims fifty persons, the owners of the boat shall only be liable in the sum of $500 to each person. This is offering a premium for worthless boats. A steamer worth $75,000, carrying 100 passengers, assumes a risk of $750 for each passenger; while a steamer worth $10,000, carrying the same number, takes a risk of only $100 for each passenger. This is an admirable way to force the withdrawal of the better class of boats from the service. The theory of grading the value of lives and limbs according to the value of the exploded boiler, will hardly meet the public views of justice.

CO-OPERATION AND TRADES-UNIONS.

Some of the English Government clerks have formed co-operative clubs for buying provisions and renting rooms, and have been enabled thereby to reduce their expenses from a third to a half. Thereupon, a number of small tradesmen have resorted to the injured Briton's great resource,—writing to the *Times*. They complain bitterly that their custom is falling off, and that they will be obliged to shut up their shops unless public opinion or something stronger compels the offending clerks to give up buying in the cheapest market. The real interest of the wordy warfare to us is the statistics of co-operation that it has called out. The latest full report quoted is that for the year 1867. At that time there were in England and Wales 577 co-operative store societies, which counted their members at 171,897, and their capital at over $7,000,000. Their annual business exceeded $30,000,000, and their shareholders pocketed each year $2,000,000 in profits. Of all these, the Pioneer Society of Rochdale is the richest. In 1844, 28 men, the poorest of the poor, organized a society, and opened a store. During that year it saved them some money, but paid no profit. In 1845 the members were 74 and the profits were £22. Every year since has witnessed a steady increase. In 1867 the 6,823 members cleared £41,619. The original store was, of course, a grocery. They added, in 1847, a dry goods store; in 1850, a slaughter-house and butcher-shop; in 1852, a shoe-store and tailor-shop; in 1855, a coal-yard; and, in 1867, a bakery. The best of raw materials, either produced at home or else imported, free of taxation, from abroad, are manufactured by the best of workmen. Their clothes wear twice as long and cost half as much as in 1844. Their coal, their meat, their groceries, are cheaper and better. All these different establishments are under the roof of one immense building, erected by the Rochdale Pioneers at a cost of $60,000. Above the stores is an immense assembly-room, where the members meet to hear the monthly and yearly reports, and to listen to lectures, concerts, etc. There is also a news-room, stocked with the best English and foreign papers and magazines, and a library containing, in 1867, 9,000 volumes, and rapidly increasing from the regular appropriation to it of 2 1-2 per cent of the net profits of the society. The Rochdale Pioneers have never incurred a debt, a loss, or a law-suit. They have checked crime, diffused knowledge, diminished pauperism, and set an example that thousands of their fellow-workmen have found it to their advantage to follow, not only in Great Britain, but in Germany and France. Reform crossed the Channel without difficulty, but the ocean seems to be an effectual barrier. Our workingmen have imitated the other example of co-operation which Great Britain offers us,—the terrorism and tyranny of trades-unionism.

It is easy to cite instances: Last July, a Mr. Tasker, a shoe-manufacturer of New York City, decided that he could not carry on business longer under the dictation of the Crispin Society. Anxious to compromise matters, he wrote to the officers of the organization that, if they would allow him to hire persons to do a certain class of work at lower prices than the Crispin rules commanded to be paid, he would give employment to hundreds of men and women, able and willing to earn their food. Not a word of reply was vouchsafed him. Five weeks ago Saturday, he told his workmen that he could employ them no longer under Crispin rules. He offered to retain them all, and not to attempt to interfere with their membership, provided that they would not attempt to interfere with his management. They all stopped work. New men were engaged and terrorism began. A patrol was kept before the shop, paid by laboring men, to warn other men from laboring. Four of the new workmen have been beaten or stoned on the street, and last week the whole force had to be escorted to the ferry by a squad of policemen. This is in New York; but we need not go outside of Chicago to find a kindred illustration. About three weeks ago, one of our great iron-manufacturers found that there was not demand enough for his wares to keep all his workmen busy. Instead of discharging the surplus force, he put them to work in anticipation of orders, so that he might have a stock of manufactured articles on hand when the demand revived. The effect of this, however, would have been to make him more independent of the trades-unions, because, with a stock on hand, he could bear a temporary suspension of his works. He was therefore notified that he must not use the labor he had paid for in the way he wished: no work must be undertaken, except in fulfilment of a contract. He discharged fifty malcontents and imported twelve Canadian moulders, paying all their expenses to the city, only to have them entrapped by the Union and paid full wages for idleness. Waiving the attempted dictation and the dishonorable bribery, what shall we say of the thrift of this whole proceeding? Fifty men, whose wages averaged $3 a day, have been receiving that sum for remaining idle for twenty working days, and twelve others have drawn the same amount for fifteen days. The sum total paid to these men by this society has been, then, nearly $3,600. Every day adds over $180 to this amount. The number of men on strike is 62. When the Rochdale Pioneers numbered 74, their capital was less than $2,000. They worked, and we have seen the result. These men are idle, and the one possible result, if this is persisted in, is pauperism and crime. Add to this case the scores of similar ones, and we can form some idea of the wanton waste of labor that results from putting a premium on idleness and deciding a contest of principle by the relative length of purse. If the Moulders' Union considers it necessary that these men should not do the work required of them, why does it not start them in a co-operative shop, and so utilize their abilities, instead of paying them for not using them?

The New York *Sun* is so strongly addicted to inviting libel-suits, and to the utterance of circumstantial charges of a grave character against public men without sufficient grounds, that we hesitate to credit its late charge against Secretary Robeson. The charge is, that some forty-eight contractors, among whom were Secor & Co., Perrine, Secor & Co., and Zeno Secor, presented claims to the Navy Department, some time prior to 1867, for the excess of the cost of certain river and harbor monitors over the contract price. After various discussions in Congress, and references to Committees and Naval Boards, an act was passed appropriating $115,539.01 to the payment of, Secor & Co., and of Perrine, Secor & Co.; which act provided that that sum was to be in full of all demands of either firm on account of said vessels. This was paid to them, and receipts in full taken. The *Sun* alleges that, after the Secor account had thus been closed, the Secretary, of his own motion, without any authority of Congress, reopened the account, and drew upon the Treasury, against the protest of Mr. Lenthall, the Chief of the Bureau of Construction, for $93,000, which the *Sun* more than intimates he has converted to his own use. The *Sun's* charge is weakened by being made in scurrilous and lampooning terms, such as tend to create a doubt either of the good faith or the intelligence of the writer.

During the late war, the pressing need of raising money in every possible way produced a flood of lotteries, until the popular mind was dulled into acquiescence with their principle. The war ended, and the lotteries went on. The "gift-enterprise," for the benefit of some non-existent benevolent institution, or for the relief of some mythical children, vaguely designated as the "orphans of our gallant boys in blue," flourished, like a green bay-tree, from California to Maine. After a vast number of upright persons had been swindled, conscientious scruples seized them as to the moral influence of lotteries, and the reaction began that has nipped in the bud so many of these fraudulent undertakings during the last two or three years. This reaction has reached even the South, where the business has been for a long time as legitimate as any other. The Grand Jury lately in session at New Orleans made a report, two days ago, severely censuring the lottery system, and called for its suppression. The power of the different companies engaged in such schemes became straightway apparent. By arguments that can be easily conjectured, the different newspapers of the city were induced to publish a mutilated or garbled copy of the report, in which the references to the lotteries were either entirely omitted, or else trimmed down into a practical nullity. Only one journal printed the report in full. The *National Republican* got wind of the scheme in some way, rejected the false copy sent it, obtained access to the original, and published it word for word. The *Republican* is now engaged in flaying alive the editors of the other papers with a happy vigor that vividly recalls the late unpleasantness in the Legislature.

When Charles Dickens came to this country to urge the importance of international copyright, and, while he remained here, told us at public and private dinner-tables that we were literary thieves, and, when he returned to England, published his "American Notes" in order to show that we were fools as well, he made much money, but very little progress in his ostensible aim. Senator Sherman has patterned after him. He wishes to obtain an international copyright, and has reported a bill therefor that disgusts everybody. The authors had brought forward a bill; the publishers had brought forward a bill; some ardent soul had brought forward a third bill, which tried to compromise the two. Affairs were at a dead-lock. Every one was dissatisfied already, and every one found full vent for his dissatisfaction when the Ohio Senator presented his panacea. This bill provides that any book, map, etc., published abroad, may be copyrighted in the United States by the author on the same terms as if he were an American citizen; but any one may publish it, provided that he pays the author 5 per cent on "the gross cost of publication." There is no restriction on importation. The publishers are wroth over this bill, because what they wish is protection from each other,—the same exclusive right to print a foreign as an American book. By this measure the business would be thrown entirely into the hands of the great firms, for the small houses would be deterred from republishing English works by the same fear of incurring the hostility of their more powerful rivals that oppresses them now. In fact, they would be worse off. Their editions are usually smaller, their returns less, and being obliged to pay this 5 per cent indemnity would seriously embarrass them. The authors are indignant because, in the first place, the compensation offered them is ridiculously small. It would be exceedingly difficult, probably impossible, to determine the "gross cost of publication;" but, if it could be fixed, the proposed rate of remuneration would give an author about six cents on each copy of a $5-book. Again; just indignation is felt at this attempt to dictate the terms that an author shall make with his publisher. When a man owns a thing, whether it be a bedstead or a book, he has a right to sell it to the highest bidder. This restriction is not only unjust, but unconstitutional. The whole bill should be ruled out of court forthwith, and a new one introduced, by which Englishmen and Americans would be put on precisely the same footing of ability to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Breslau *Gazette* informs that journal that the protest of the Germans in Milwaukee against paying honors to Alexis has greatly exasperated the Imperial Family of Russia. He writes: "The Empress, who has always watched with maternal solicitude over the progress of her favorite son through the United States, was loud in her denunciations of the boorish conduct of her countrymen in that city; the more so as it is now well understood here that the Grand Duke Alexis, during his sojourn in Berlin last summer, was engaged to be married to the daughter of one of the most distinguished sons of Germany, the Princess Elizabeth Louise Frederica, eldest daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia. This engagement was brought about by the joint efforts of our Empress and of the Emperor William of Germany. The wedding will take place in the autumn, after the return of the Grand Duke to Europe." The same correspondent also states that the Czar is indignant, because it has afforded the opportunity to some of the Russian papers to attack his friendly policy toward Germany. If Milwaukee has succeeded in producing a coolness between herself and Russia, and between Russia and Germany also, she ought to be satisfied and retire upon her laurels. We shall next have her prejudicing the Alabama claims, or interfering with the French complications, or the Chicago Relief bill, if this kind of thing is not stopped. Let her be content with her Chippewa Dells and lake cable, and not meddle with foreign nations any more.

One of the effects of the monopoly in the control of freights, now possessed by a few Railway Kings, is seen in the sensation produced among the dealers in petroleum oil throughout the country, by the recent rise in freight-tariffs on oil. This rise is styled, by the Boston *Advertiser*, the first open movement of the great combination which, under the style of the South Improvement Company, seeks to control the petroleum trade of the country. It is hinted that Mr. Vanderbilt is at the bottom of this business, and that one of its designs is to concentrate the refining business at New York City. The rates per barrel of refined oil from Titusville to Boston are advanced from $1.80 to $2.99, and those from Titusville to New York from $1.65 to $2.84. This advance of more than 60 per cent has had a corresponding effect on prices, the clue to which seems to be only in the possession of the South Improvement Company. What the generous work is of improving the South, which seems to have given its baptismal appellation to this organization for scalping the oil-dealers of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, we do not yet perceive. The change of tariffs tends to break up the refining business at the points of production in Titusville, Oil Creek, and Allegheny River localities, and to take it to New York. About two thousand oil-producers assembled on March 1, at Oil City, to protest against the operations of the Company, and a meeting was held on the same day in Buffalo to consider the project of building a railroad direct to Titusville.

A bill has been introduced in the New York Legislature, at the instance of Judges of the Supreme Court, to amend the existing statute touching the subject of separation and limited divorce of husband and wives, by making "such conduct on the part of the husband toward the wife as shall, without just cause, deprive her of the society of her relatives or friends, or of attendance upon public worship, or render her life unhappy or uncomfortable," sufficient cause for limited divorce. Mothers-in-law and handsome male cousins of remote degree may well congratulate themselves upon the introduction of this bill, endorsed as it is by the Supreme Court. Under its operation, every man must be content to accept the daily discipline of the mother-in-law without murmuring, and submit to find his place occupied now and then by the handsome young cousin of remote degree, without depriving his wife of their company. In the matter of church-going also, we do not know of any better kind of religious compulsion than is included in this bill. As the wife is always a punctilious church-goer, without much regard to the character of the sermons, and, in the majority of cases, won't go alone, it follows, as a matter of course, that the unfortunate head of the house must go, too, else there is cause for a limited divorce. The rights which the gentler sex is searching for so vigorously seem to be coming, one at a time, of themselves.

PERSONAL.

Fisk's military charger, Blucher, was sold at $330, one-eighth the price originally paid for him.

—Charles Whitehead has resumed the position of city editor of the Kansas City *Times*, out of which he was shot some weeks since.

—Thirty-six Chinese, who have been working on railroads in the Southern States, reached Omaha on Friday, on their return to the Pacific coast—which section they prefer to any other.

—Noble L. Prentis, a local editor at Lawrence, has been mustered into the army of the Lord by Brother Hammond.

—The late Joseph Gillott, of Birmingham, England, had a family of rare violins,—representing the genius of Amati, Guarnerius, and Stradivarius, some of which cost £400 each.

—Mrs. Catherine Edwards was buried at Dubuque last Friday, robed in a habit made for that purpose 25 years ago, and interred in a lot purchased by her 25 years since.

—Mr. Godding, the celebrated London brewer, once journeyed all the way from London to Vienna for the sole purpose of hearing a certain stringed quartette played.

—A responsible gentleman in New Orleans, who is childless, has offered $1,000 for the privilege of adopting the basket waif found by the police recently, the money to be invested for the benefit of the same.

—A Justice of the Peace in McLean County, Ill., affirms that in the month of December, 1847, he united two persons in marriage, and in February, 1872, performed the same ceremony for their third child.

—Colonel Cleveland, founder of the town of that name near Peoria, once owned the land on which Milwaukee is built.

—William W. Hawthorn, of Millsborough, Pa., who died, at an advanced age, Feb. 18, was early in life deprived by rheumatism of the use of his right arm and both legs. The flesh on these limbs gradually shrivelled away, while his head and body continued to grow into all the proportions of a well-developed man. For purposes of locomotion he was placed in a box, in which, constantly lying on his back, he attended to all kinds of business for the last sixty years. He acquired a common English education, taught school for a number of years, and at the time of his death was serving his seventh term as a Justice of the Peace, having acted in that capacity for nearly thirty-five years. He used the pen with his left hand, writing with the paper on a small board placed on his breast. He married at 23, and was the father of twelve children.

—John Ulrich, of Louisville, and Jacob Eyring, of Buffalo, were the recipients of serenades, Feb. 29, on their ninth birthdays and the advent of their 37th years.

—Bishop George F. Pierce is 61 years of age. He has been a minister forty-one years, and eighteen a Bishop. His father, the venerable Lovick Pierce, is still alive and able to attend to his pulpit duties.

—Peter A. Dey, formerly Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad, was the organizer of the first surveying parties for that road in 1863, and remained in charge of the construction corps and preliminary surveys until the spring of 1865, when a change was urged and insisted upon by the managers of the company in the direction of the first twenty-three miles located by him, causing an increase in its length of nine miles and his resignation.

—The Springfield (Ill.) *Register* of March 1 says:

By a gentleman direct from Pleasant Plains, we learn this morning that Rev. Peter Cartwright is still alive. Upon yesterday his mind appeared to have given entirely away, and reason to have deserted her throne. His attending physician, Dr. J. B. Cloud, of Pleasant Plains, who has been unremitting in his attentions during Mr. Cartwright's illness, says he fears his reason has forever fled. His voice, however, has returned, and he preaches and prays most fervently and earnestly. Although he may survive for a day or two, yet his death may occur at any moment.

—Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson read in Topeka, Kan., on Thursday evening, selections from the writings of English and American poets and authors. She was neatly attired in plain black, wore scarcely any ornaments, and her every motion and action seemed to impress her audience more and more in her favor.

—The San Francisco *Alta* says of cold-weather growlers in Oregon:

Some persons are difficult to please, but the Oregonians have reason to thank their stars that Jack Frost is so tender toward them. Certainly, when San Franciscans go shivering about like automatic icicles every time the thermometer gets into the thirties above zero, our Northern neighbors who can live and breathe in the atmosphere the severity of which in imagination alone is nearly enough to chill the blood, should be piously grateful for having the stamina to stand it.

—Among the late arrivals in New York is the Countess Van de Vyver, better known in the literary world under her *nom de plume* of the "Countess Paula." The lady is understood to contemplate writing a book on America, and, contrary to the usual practice, intends to remain some time in the country to collect her material. Mme. Van de Vyver is well-known in the political and literary circles of more than one European capital.

—A Texas paper of a late date, in the course of an article on General Albert Sidney Johnson, written by a supposed intimate friend, says that his high sense of honor was the cause of his death. Because of his defeat at the battle of Donelson, he was bitterly denounced by officers jealous of his fame, and severe and untruthful articles published by a portion of the New Orleans press. This so mortified and exasperated him, that, in the battle of Shiloh, he threw aside his rank as a General and went foremost in the fight, where he received his mortal wound.

—The Louisville *Courier* tells the following joke on a Confederate Major who considered himself a good shot:

In the course of one of the fiercest battles of the war, Major —— suddenly found himself within about fifteen paces of a Federal General who was fighting hard and doing considerable mischief. "I fired three times at that General," says the Major, "and each time I took deliberate aim; but, to my astonishment, not one of my shots struck him. He must have borne a charmed life." Not long ago, Major —— happened to be in St. Louis, and was introduced to a distinguished politician of Missouri, and at once recognized the man whom he had thrice failed to bring down on the battle-field. It is hardly necessary to say that the Major did not attempt to remind General Blair of the little incident of their first meeting.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Macon, Georgia, obtains servants from Scotland.

—Two shares in the Boston Music Hall, the par value of which is $100 each, recently brought at auction $1,100.

—A hen in New London, Conn., lately laid four quarter-pound eggs in twelve hours, and an ambitious pullet in Louisville has commenced with a regular daily yield of two.

—The Stonington steamers Narragansett and Stonington have not lost a trip in four years, and have more than paid for themselves since they were built.

—A German business house in San Francisco is preparing to send a railroad train of California wine to the East.

—A Holz electric machine, one of the largest and, probably, most effective in the world, has been forwarded from New York to the University of Pennsylvania. The revolving plate is 36 inches in diameter, and the machine is capable of giving an 18-inch spark, which will pierce a plate of glass 8½ inches thick.

—Some temperance people in Hartford, Conn., are going to work practically by establishing and running a cheap but wholesome restaurant on strictly temperance principles.

—"Unripe" amber is sometimes found consisting of an almost transparent yellow resin, surrounded by a thin opaque crust. When freshly broken the centre is soft and elastic, but on exposure to the air it soon becomes hard and brittle. Its composition resembles that of bennetheim asphalte, and of the fossil resins from the East Indies.

—The New York elevated railroad, from Dey street, up Greenwich and Ninth avenue to Thirtieth street, seems to be solving the quick transit scheme. The road now runs daily twelve trains up and down from Thirtieth to Dey. It is a common thing to carry 500 passengers daily at ten cents each. The time from Dey to Thirtieth is fifteen minutes.

—Youthful scamps in Allegheny City, Pa., have been the cause of considerable annoyance to Superintendent McCandless, recently, from a habit they have acquired of stopping the key-holes in the fire-alarm boxes with mud, and also covering the plate upon which are the directions where the key may be obtained.

—The Directors of the Niagara Railway Suspension Bridge contemplate making extensive repairs on the structure the coming season. The iron covers at the top of the towers will be removed to permit an inspection of the wire cables. These covers have not been disturbed since they were placed in their present position, over twenty years ago.

—The Hudson River day boat Chauncey Vibbard is on the stocks at Dean's shipyard, New York City, and nearly completed, having been lengthened twenty feet. The steamer Thomas Powell will be taken in hand as soon as the Vibbard is completed, and lengthened thirty feet.

—The flight of time at Bangor, Me., is hindered by the doves that spend their nights perched upon the hands of the city clock, and by their weight stop the motion of the machinery within.

—The Calais (Me.) *Times* says the project recently inaugurated there for establishing a line of freight propellers between Boston, Portland and that city, meets with much favor, and the capital stock of $100,000 is being rapidly taken up.

—The work of making rafts on the Penobscot River, in Maine, consumes ten million wooden rafting wedges, which, until this year, have been a hand product. They are now made by machinery.

—Since it has become certain that the Mount Royal Park is to be created by the City of Montreal, several proprietors of land there have been using their best endeavors to clear off the trees as fast as possible and convert them into cord-wood. On one property alone it is said that as many as 1,500 cords of wood were cut down during the past year.

—Boston pays its female teachers an average of $67.92 per month, and Newton $65.54. These are the highest averages in the State. The lowest is the town of New Ashford, which pays only $16.

—New York, with its leading importance and vast population, is, despite its otherwise reckless extravagance, economical enough to limit its Governor's salary to $4,000. Foremost of all stands California, with the handsome stipend of $7,000, which imposing figures must make other Gubernatorial mouths water with envy, and convince the most skeptical that there is such a thing as remunerative appreciation in public life.

—The construction of the grand exhibition building on St. Charles street, between Girod and Julia, New Orleans, is progressing so rapidly that it will be ready for the reception of goods on the 15th of April next. The exhibition will open on the 1st of May.

—The new County of Ventura, Cal., set off from Santa Barbara County, will contain 2,000 square miles, 2,500 inhabitants, and a tax-roll of about $1,200,000. The separation will leave Santa Barbara with about 2,000 square miles, 7,000 inhabitants, and a tax-roll of about $2,000,000. The town of Santa Buenaventura will be the new county town.

—George A. Nettleton, of Ashtabula, O., is the owner of some unusually large and fine cattle, one pair weighing 4,270 pounds, and another pair 4,180 pounds.

—The "oldest inhabitant" at St. Joseph, Mo., gives it as his opinion that the rise in the river this spring will equal, if not exceed, that of any previous year known—not excepting 1844.

—The Engineer who was commissioned by the Government to survey the Maumee River, has estimated the cost of making a channel eight feet deep from the railroad bridge in Toledo to the Maumee bridge at $8,000. The principal obstructions are the bar between Perrysburg and Maumee City, a small sand bar between Perrysburg and the Miami Dock, and a small bar a short distance above Eagle Point. The first named is the most serious obstruction.

—Fort Washington, constructed in June, 1863, in defence of Harrisburg, Pa., occupies a commanding eminence on the Cumberland County shore of the Susquehanna River, several hundred feet above low-water mark in the city, and affords one of the finest views in the State.

LONDON.

The Flurry Over the Treaty of Washington.

Letter from Mr. Smalley to the "Times."

The Tone of the British Press—Sir Stafford Northcote on Earl De Grey.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

EXPRESSIONS OF AMERICAN SENTIMENT.

To-day an American writer has managed to arrest our attention, even calling it off such a theme as the assassination of the Viceroy of India. Hitherto the Atlantic Cable has given us but fragments of articles out of the New York press,—bits selected for the purpose of producing a sensation, and affording no clue, which satisfies people who know the United States, to the actual feeling of the American masses. We are sick of hearing, on every important occasion, the opinions of the New York *Tribune*, the New York *Times*, and the New York *Herald*; nor does the addition, lately, of passages from the *World* help to make us contented with the persons who endeavor to "tune" the English mind by a key-note struck at New York. We want to be told what the people of Chicago, of St. Louis, of Philadelphia, of Boston are thinking and saying. When we have half-a-dozen cables down that information will come.

MR. SMALLEY.

But as to our American. He is Mr. G. W. Smalley, known here as the London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*. Mr. Smalley has occupied offices for a long time in the fashionable quarter, Pall Mall, and to his rooms flock most American notabilities, and not a few also of the leading men of the Radical school of the Old Country. Moving in influential society here, Mr. Smalley religiously preserves his nationality, and is more "American" than any American I have ever known who has been long away from his country. Since the publication of the American "Case," this indefatigable journalist has found himself in a novel position. All the philo-Americans, who look in to gossip with him,—the independent M. P.'s, the philosophers, the newspaper cronies, even the one-ideaed tribe who affect Woman's Rights and the Liquor Law,—have, in one form or other, told him the "Case" will never do. Not a single Englishman, I dare assert, has been encountered by Mr. Smalley who will tell him the "indirect claims" ought to be submitted to the Arbitrators. Mr. Smalley, so far as his English acquaintances go, has found himself alone. Cyrus Field, the perpetual "fidget," who is here, there, and everywhere, when stopping in London, hardly knows, I fancy, what to say or to do, so completely does his experience agree with that of my brother-craftsman. But Mr. Smalley stands all the more firmly to his guns. Alone against a host, his natural intrepidity appears. He may be recalled in a week; he may have to pack up his traps and bid farewell to those delightful scenes and circles which, if they have failed to corrupt his Republican virtue, have still a powerful charm, and may be compelled to return to the city of Mr. Fisk and Mr. Gould; but no matter,—he will not step aside from his flag. If a martyr is wanted he is ready. Americans generally have shrunk, I have noticed, from assuming the responsibility of the "Case," and have avoided the discussion until after hearing a little more from home; but it is otherwise with the correspondent of the New York *Tribune*. He comes to the front, and, of all places in the world, he goes straight to the strongest camp of the foe, and proclaims his challenge in the columns of the London *Times*. I don't agree with Mr. Smalley in his view; but there can be no two opinions as to his pluck, nor as to the appropriate tone he has observed.

THE BRITISH PRESS.

The *Times* has been studiously moderate, from the first, in dealing with the unfortunate dispute. It was the earliest to discern the character of the American claims, and it has kept the lead; but it has said nothing that could irritate the sensitive on the other side of the question. People behind the scenes will tell you the articles have been inspired by Lord Granville, who is an intimate personal friend of Mr. Delane's. Rumor goes further, and says the *Times* represents the Foreign Minister, not only in its treatment of the controversy, but also in the censure it deals upon Mr. Gladstone for the rashness of his words, and the untenableness of a part of his argumentative position. Mr. Forster, Mr. Stansfeld, and Lord Granville, are said to dislike the vehemence of their chief; but, if it be so, we are sure there is one of their number, at least, who has been careful to keep his dissatisfaction to himself. Mr. Stansfeld is the most servile of followers, and would as soon think of going into a tiger's den as of venturing but a hint to Mr. Gladstone. Earl Granville is of a quieter temperament than the Premier, and this is not the first or the twentieth time he has found himself out of sympathy with the leader of the Commons. They are held together by the necessities of the case. The Liberals have nobody else in the Lords who is adapted to head the party there; so the passionate Mr. Gladstone, and the staid Earl Granville continue to meet round the Council table.

Of the other journals, the *Daily News*, which, throughout the Rebellion, and ever since, has been the staunch defender of the North, and which did its best to cut short the existence of the Alabama when that pirate-ship was afloat,—the *Daily News* has, perhaps, been more resolute than the *Times* in opposition to the American indirect claims. The *Daily Telegraph* is the echo of Mr. Gladstone, and therefore has imitated his vehemence, his rashness, and all. The *Standard*, as the Tory paper, looks lingeringly toward the South, and wonders when, by some diversion, a stroke might not be played for the defeated cause of "Secesh." The *Morning Post*, alone in the country, sees *prima facie* ground for referring the whole matter to the Arbitrators, as America desires. Curiously enough, the *Post* has a sort of Foreign Office connection, and, though its circulation is small, it has some weight from the supposition that one big-wig, at least, speaks through its articles. The *Post* is not unseldom alone. The instances, of course, have no resemblance to each other; but it happens that the *Morning Post* was the only journal in the United Kingdom which expressed approval of Louis Napoleon's *coup d' etat*. This was accounted for by Lord Palmerston's interest in the journal. Palmerston was in favor of the *coup d' etat*, and the *Post* was his particular organ.

To-day the *Times* regrets its inability to share the confidence of Mr. Smalley that the difference between the two Governments is more apparent than real. "Nothing," says the *Times*, "can be more certain than that we shall never consent to submit to arbitration claims for the indirect consequences of the supposed breaches of neutrality involved in the escape of the Alabama and her sister-vessels; and, the more thoroughly Mr. Smalley demonstrates that these indirect claims have never been abandoned, even in thought, by the statesmen of the Federation,—the more clearly he shows that they were not inserted in the Geneva Case merely in the spirit which inspired the special pleaders of another generation to stuff out their declarations with demands they knew to be unsubstantial,—the more painfully does he convince us that the difficulty which has arisen is as real as it is apparent. If the American Case embodies the serious pretensions of the United States,—which is Mr. Smalley's argument,—it is serious; we ourselves are serious; and, as any hope of a successful issue from the Treaty of Washington must arise from the persuasion that there is a large 'bogus' element in the one Case or the other, hope dies away." One point which still needs explanation is, how it happened that America allowed our statesmen to announce, without contradiction, that the indirect claims *had* been abandoned. One of those correspondents who are always within reach of the *Times*, and who come forward at a moment they are wanted,—is ready with an extract from President Grant's Message to Congress in 1867, in which it is observed: "The fact is, that when two nations like Great Britain and the United States, mutually desirous as they are, and I trust ever may be, of maintaining the most friendly relations with each other, have unfortunately concluded a Treaty which they understand in senses directly opposite, *the wisest course is to abrogate such a Treaty by mutual consent, and to commence anew*." The *Times* sees that this involves the right of the United States to repudiate the rest of the Convention, but insists that the only course left to England is "to decline to proceed to an arbitration under a reference construed on the other side in a sense entirely different from that in which we have always understood it." The *Daily News* thinks it extraordinary that the United States Government knowing with certainty that the English Government believed the claims for indirect losses to have been abandoned, should have allowed us to remain for six months under a false impression; and, in reply to the argument that the question of the interpretation of the Treaty belongs to the Arbitrators of Geneva, remarks that, however true this may be as to many points which might arise in the course of the arbitration, it cannot be so as to the matter to be arbitrated upon. That can only be cognizable by the Tribunal in consequence of the agreement of litigant parties to refer it; and, if it is found that, whatever was at one time supposed, they have not made any such agreement, then the Arbitrators are not in possession of the matters so disputed.

ROUGHLY HANDLED.

The English negotiators are roughly handled by the press, and also by some of the speakers in Parliament. The excuse offered for them to-day is that they made really great concessions, and they were ready to believe that it was the intention of the American Government to give them an equivalent. They believed that they had such an equivalent in the abandonment of the claims for indirect losses. Apparently they did not wish to ask the American Government formally to renounce a class of claims which had been put forward with considerable emphasis in speeches and despatches, but were satisfied that those claims would be tacitly surrendered. "There," says the apologist, "they have undoubtedly erred."

EARL DE GREY.

I don't know whether it will interest you to see what the Conservative member of the negotiating body has to say for his Liberal colleague, Earl De Grey. Writing to an evening Conservative paper, Sir Stafford Northcote says:

It is, I think, a fair question whether the system of bestowing honors as a reward for special services is a good one. As a general rule I object to it, but I believe I am almost singular in my objection. The distinction conferred on Lord Ripon at the close of what appeared to have been a most successful negotiation in which his Lordship had taken the leading part, and in which he had displayed an amount of patience, ability, and tact which none but those who witnessed it can fully appreciate, was conferred in strict conformity with precedent; and, so far as I am aware, with the full approval of the country. It might legitimately have been criticised at the time; but to select the present moment for calling attention to it, apparently for no other purpose than that of giving pain, is neither generous nor fair. The ex-Commissioners, of whom I had the honor to be one, have not yet made their answer to the charges of negligence, slovenliness, and other faults which have been freely made against them. Their reticence is due, not to any doubt of the force of the answer they have to give, but to their belief that it is better, in the interests of peace and friendship, that they should say nothing to complicate the unfortunate difficulty, which I trust may yet find a satisfactory solution. We are, of course, aware that our silence exposes us to taunts, which we are quite willing to bear. But a personal attack, such as you make upon Lord Ripon, appears to me to be one which his late colleagues ought not to witness without a protest.

Mr. Smalley's Letter to the London Times.

* * * Englishmen have been in the habit of saying that Mr. Sumner's statement of our claims was "repudiated" by the American people. It was not. One or two American lawyers of eminence dissented from his views of international obligations, as did some others whose chief claim to eminence lies in the factitious importance attributed to their opinion on this side. By the great majority of Americans competent to form an opinion on the matter, as well as by most of those who take such things pretty much on trust, that speech was regarded as the first adequate statement of the wrongs we had suffered at the hands of England during the rebellion. The evidence that it was so accepted may be found in the files of the leading American journals of that date. That being so, and the popular view being fixed on the basis of that speech, and remaining unaltered down to the Conference last year, I ask you whether it was possible for the American Government to disregard it in the negotiation of a treaty. Clearly they could not, no matter what might be their own views as to the expediency of pressing such claims, or the probability of obtaining by arbitration an award proportionate to their magnitude. It is, nevertheless, certain that the proposal made by the American Commissioners, at one of the first meetings of the Joint High Commission, to take a lump sum, and an expression of regret, in full of all demands, would have been accepted gladly by the very people who had adopted Mr. Sumner's statement. I don't think anybody ever expected to get a great deal of money for those indirect claims. We wanted something, but the question was not one of amount. The facts as to that proposal are not stated very fully in the protocol. What went on was something like this: When the American Commissioners made the proposal, your representatives did not at first reject it absolutely. They asked the Americans to say what sum would be deemed sufficient. We replied that if Great Britain would accept the proposal in principle, there would be no serious difficulty in agreeing on the amount. This was declined, and the proposal went off; but it looks as if the English Cabinet were at that time ready, at least, to consider, or even did actually consider, a proposition which Mr. Gladstone has since gone out of his way to denounce as a fatal compromise of the good name and ancient honor of England. It was well enough understood that the United States would have taken six millions sterling. How happens it that it has never occurred to your Government, nor, so far as I know, to any English journalist, to read the American Case by the light of that proposition? If the whole matter were not so serious, I should be inclined to say that the alarm and indignation aroused in England have been absolutely grotesque. You took fire at the notion of being asked to pay an immense sum, which an unlucky arithmetician computed to surpass the tribute imposed by Germany on France. I will only add on this point that no sum is mentioned in the American Case, and that the figures which have so much affected the popular indignation are of English origin.

It has been asserted over and over again in English papers that Mr. Sumner opposed the ratification of the treaty. He did nothing of the kind. He supported it. He defeated the Clarendon-Johnson Treaty because among other defects, it provided only for the claims of citizens, and not for those of the Government. He advocated the subsequent treaty, partly because it included those claims which the other omitted—partly for reasons which I will state in a moment. The notion prevalent here that Mr. Sumner lost his Chairmanship of the Committee of Foreign Affairs in the Senate because of a difference between him and the President on the Alabama claims, is an error and I should have supposed Mr. Fish's despatch might have convinced you. His displacement was a concession, and a most unwise one, by a very small majority of the Republican Senators, to the wish of the President, the grounds of whose quarrel with Mr. Sumner are of no concern to us just now. But Mr. Sumner retained his great influence on all foreign questions. The fact that he was strong enough to compel the President to withdraw his San Domingo annexation scheme sufficiently proves that. He could have defeated the treaty of Washington if he had wished to. Mr. Fish said, "Mr. Sumner would have opposed the treaty could he have done it successfully." The Senator to whom he said it, replied, "Mr. Sumner could have defeated the treaty, and it would not have passed but for his support." Another Senator, an opponent of the treaty, said to Mr. Sumner, "If you will exert one-quarter of your usual vigor in resisting the treaty, it will be beaten." Mr. Sumner replied, "On reading the treaty my mind was fixed to support it." Other Senators said openly that Mr. Sumner's opposition would have been fatal to a ratification, and I think there is no doubt it would. What Mr. Sumner really attempted was to amend the language of the three rules, which he thought loosely drawn, an opinion which was shared on this side. How large and generous and statesmanlike a view Mr. Sumner took may be seen in an extract which I will quote from a letter dated the 18th of June last. Mr. Sumner wrote as follows: "I am sorry that so conspicuous a negotiation did not end in more for international law. We ought to have got more, and mankind should also. There should have been a consecration of the great principal of immunity of private property on the ocean; also the denunciation as a pirate of any ship plundering and burning prizes at sea without taking them into port for ajudication; also the recognition of the duty of a neutral power to exclude from its ports in time of war any armed vessel engaged in hostilities which does not hold a commission delivered in some port of military or naval equipment in the actual occupation of the commissioning government. These provisions deal with evils which become manifest during our late war, and I always hoped that the final treaty would not neglect them. With such safeguards for civilization, I would have been content with less for my own country. Such a treaty I could not oppose, even if it gave us nothing." It ought to be added that the letter from which I quote the above was not written for publication, and has never been published. It was a private letter, and was so marked, but I afterward asked and obtained Mr. Sumner's permission to use it. My purpose in presenting Mr. Sumner's views is not so much that a tardy justice may be done to him here, as that the spirit influencing American action on this subject may be clearly set forth.

Before I saw the President, the conversation with General Butler, referred to in my first letter, had occurred, and had been opened with a sweeping declaration of dislike of the treaty. "I shall fight the treaty," exclaimed General Butler, in his emphatic way, "with every bone in my body, as long as I have a breath in my body." He expressed his belief that the British claims would far exceed the estimate of our Commissioners, and that when the awards came to be made on these and on the Alabama claims, the balance would be heavily against us. "But," proceeded General Butler, "no money can be paid on the award to British claimants, except by vote of Congress, and, be the amount large or small, I for one will never consent to the payment of one dollar under that award." He has a counterpart on this side in Sir James Elphinstone. "Further," said Gen. Butler, "you may rely upon it that if Englishmen get more under their claims commission than we get under the Geneva arbitration, the country will never pay it. The House of Representatives cannot be got to vote money for such a purpose in such an event." Having General Butler's permission to quote these somewhat alarming observations, I did quote them to the President, and I asked the President if they expressed his view. "How can you ask?" was the answer. "We have made the treaty in good faith. We shall carry it out in good faith, no matter what it costs us." "But," said I, "let us suppose an extreme case. Suppose the English award should exceed the American, then what?" "I don't think it will," replied the President. "I do not believe such a thing is possible; but in my case, we shall pay it. The House of Representatives will never refuse to vote money to the payment of which the honor of the nation is pledged." The President went on to express the satisfaction with which he had seen a settlement reached, and the pride he took in the success of policy which had marked his Administration from the beginning—a policy of peace. Of war he had seen enough, and more than enough. His ambition was to settle all standing disputes, and to take care that no new ones were opened. He was bent on making his Administration a financial success paying off the debt and cutting down the taxes at the same time, as he had done, and continues to do, with the co-operation of Congress. As for England, she gained a great advantage by our assent to the new rules by which such stringent obligations are laid on neutrals—an advantage as against which any sum paid on account of the Alabama damage was not worth talking about. The President, as you know, has the reputation of being taciturn, but for once he spoke freely and warmly. As the apprehensions expressed by General Butler were new to me, I repeated them to several other persons whose public position made their opinions important. They did not share his fears nor adopt his views. I asked, among others, General Banks, then and now Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the House of Representatives. General Banks had been thought in this country to hold strong anti-English opinions. In America he is known as a politician of very great experience, and as a particularly good judge of popular feeling, and of the probable action of the House on any question in which popular feeling is enlisted. His answer was: "General Butler may undertake a campaign of that sort if he likes, but he cannot get twelve Republican votes." Nor is there much reason to suppose that the Democratic minority in the House will invite Butler's leadership. On Monday of this week he could not induce the House to ask the President for information whether England has proposed to withdraw from the arbitration. It is believed that General Butler is opposed, not only to this treaty, but to any treaty. His friends say he wants a war with England. The people of America do not. With the exception of of General Butler, every American whom I met took the President's view of the "treaty," as an act binding the National Legislature to carry out its provisions.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Monday, March 4.

CITY PROPERTY.

Catharine st, bet Centre av and Margaret st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $1,500.

Lots 2 and 3 of Schulze's 1 acre in n w cor of Block 26, of w ½ of Sec. 5, 39, 14, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $1,000.

Price place, 90 ft e of Halsted st, n f, 25 ft, dated Feb. 12; consideration, $2,700.

North Wells st, s w cor of Schiller st, e f, 25x114 ft, dated Jan. 8; consideration, $4,000.

Lot 45, in Block 2, McReynolds' Addition, dated March 4; consideration, $475.

Lots 6 and 7, in Block 3, McReynolds' Addition, dated Jan. 2; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 17 and 18, in Block 2, Clarkson's s w ¼ n e ¼ Sec. 6, 39, 14, dated March 1; consideration, $1,200.

Ashland av, bet Van Buren and Tyler sts, east front, 36 feet to alley, dated Feb. 26; consideration, $9,500.

Townsend st, s w corner of Elm st, east front, 25 ft to alley, dated June 9, 1870; consideration, $975.

Cherry st, bet Division and Bliss sts, west front, 24 ft to alley, dated Feb. 9; consideration, $500.

Lots 61 and 62, in Maher's Lots 1 and 4, in Block 22, in Sec. 29, 39, 14, dated March 1; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 6, of Chapman's Lots 1 and 2, of Block 5, of Graves' Subdivision in n e ¼ Sec. 34, 39, 14, dated July 3, 1871; consideration, $3,000.

Lots 8, 9, and 10 of s ½ Block 23, of w ½ Sec, etc., 17, 39, 14, dated Jan. 29; consideration, $9,054.

Lot 8, in Prussing's s w Block of s e ¼ s e ¼ Sec 12, 39, 13, dated March 1; consideration, $1,500.

Halsted st, 216 ft n of Sophia st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated Feb. 20; consideration, $800.

Lot 36, in Walker's Block 12, Walsh & McMullen's s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Feb. 23; consideration, $900.

Willow st, n e cor of Bissell st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Oct. 2, 1871; consideration, $900.

Throop st, between Sixteenth and Evans sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 27; consideration, $950.

Kansas st, 275 ft e of Loomis st, s f, 25x102 ft, dated Feb. 14; consideration, $800.

Kossuth st, s w cor of Stewart av, n f, 50x125 ft, dated Feb. 24; consideration, $1,600.

Indiana av, n of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 16⅜x177 9-10 ft, with building, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $10,000.

Indiana av, n of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 16⅜x177 9-10 ft, with building, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $10,000.

The premises No. 300 Chicago av, dated Feb. 20; consideration, $4,375.

Lot 32, in Smith's Block 7, Walsh and McMullen's s e ¼ Section 20, 39, 14, dated Feb. 28; consideration, $850.

Lot 31, in Smith's Block 7, Walsh and McMullen's s e ¼ Section 20, 39, 14, dated Feb. 23; consideration, $800.

Lot 124, of Lots 9 to 18, etc., of Block 1, in Sheffield's Addition, dated March 4; consideration, $1,100.

Warren av, between Paulina st and Ashland av, s f, 20x125 ft, with building, dated March 1; consideration, $9,500.

Lot 28, in Block 6, Walsh & McMullen's s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Feb. 17; consideration, $1,000.

Southport av, 200 ft n of Belden av, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 4; consideration, $500.

Southport av, 225 ft n of Belden av, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 4; consideration, $500.

Lot 30, in Block 2, in Bickerdike's Blocks 3 and 5, of e ½, n w ¼, Sec 8, 39, 14, dated March 2; consideration, $1,575.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 14, in Block 3, of n 74 rods of n e ¼, Sec 4, 38, 14, dated March 4; consideration, $300.

Lot 32, in Block 2, of n 74 rods of n e ¼, Sec 4, 38, 14, dated March 4; consideration, $300.

THE GENEROUS WORLD.

The Philadelphia Union League Send $4,678 for the Relief of the Chicago Sufferers—Statement of the Fort Wayne Donations to the Destitute of Chicago.

The Mayor received, yesterday, the following communications, which need no explanation:

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1872.

Hon. Joseph Medill, Mayor of Chicago:

DEAR SIR: The subscribers were appointed by the Union League of Philadelphia to receive subscriptions from its members for the relief of the sufferers from the fire in Chicago. The whole amount received was $4,878. $200 of this sum was bestowed upon a case which came within our own knowledge; for the balance, amounting to $4,678, you will please find enclosed a certified check on the Bank of North America, of this city. It is proper to say that $200 of this sum was expressly designated for those who suffered on the North Side. You will please give it that destination. The feeling of the Committee is that the amount should be distributed in moderate sums to the most needy. Yours,

J. G. FELL,
STEPHEN A. CALDWELL,
EDWARD S. CLARKE.

FT. WAYNE, March 2, 1872.

Hon. Joseph Medill, Mayor of Chicago:

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your favor of the 19th ult., I beg leave to hand you herewith a tabulated report of the donations from various sources, in this city, in aid of the sufferers by the Chicago fire. Since writing you on the 14th, I have learned that several Church societies here have kept up an organization during the winter, by which, from time to time, the annexed amounts were sent to the churches of their denominational creeds in Chicago. This, you will observe, increases the aggregate amount to something over twice the sum stated in my letter of above date; and, in order to clearly show cause for this increase, it has been deemed advisable to make the following tabular statement, although the total sum will doubtless be all that will be desired for publication in the final report:

From what source.	Cash.	Approx. value of clothing and prov'ns.	Total.
General contributions by citizens	$4,046.00	$2,150.00	$6,196.00
German Lutheran Churches and societies	1,680.20	3,200.00	4,880.20
Roman Catholic Churches and societies	1,700.00	......	1,700.00
Trinity English Lutheran Church	150.00	300.00	450.00
Jewish Church	240.00	100.00	340.00
Presbyterian Church's and Societies	150.00	175.00	325.00
Fafayette French Benevolent Society	200.00	......	200.00
Trinity Episcopal Church	150.00	......	150.00
Grand total	$8,316.20	$5,925.00	$14,241.20

Of the general contribution fund there yet remains in the hands of Mr. Samuel T. Hanna, Treasurer of the Relief Society of this city, the sum of $399.44, which will be forwarded to the Chicago Relief and Aid Society within a few days. It is hoped that this report will cover all that is desired by the Chicago Committee. What has been already said in acknowledgment of our gifts explicitly reflects the warm and grateful remembrance in which Chicago holds Fort Wayne for promptness and generosity. Yours very truly,

F. S. SHURICK.

State Street.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Will you allow us to call your attention to that part of State street between Jackson and Harrison streets?

An ordinance was passed some time ago for the widening of the street and sidewalks of State street as far south as Jackson; and it was understood by all that this new width would ultimately extend to Twenty-second street. But, although the fire has rendered the widening of State street as far south as Harrison street a very easy matter, if attended to at once, neither the Council nor the Board of Public Works have paid any attention to the matter whatever. When the fire occurred everyone holding property in this part of State street supposed, of course, that the new width would without a doubt be straightway extended to Harrison street, and those locating buildings had all their plans, iron-work, stone-flagging, etc., etc., gotten out with direct reference to a 14-feet sidewalk, and 5-feet area, or 20 feet from building to curb. But now we are coolly told that the street has not been widened south of Jackson, and that all our iron-work and stone-work must be altered back to the old width of area and old width of sidewalk. And those who have already put down good, substantial street and area walls, and large, handsome, expensive flagging-stones, with a desire to add to the appearance and prosperity of our city, as well as their own property, will be obliged to cut off their stone walks and iron-gratings, and move back the walls to the old width.

A petition praying that this matter might be attended to was gotten up and signed by nearly every property owner along the squares in question (not one man being found who objected to it), was duly presented to the Council, but no attention was paid to it.

Now, if it be not the intention of the city to widen State street beyond Jackson, why not dispel at once the uncertainty which is crippling and retarding the much-needed improvements in that quarter. If it be necessary for the city to buy the extra twenty-seven feet from the owners on the east side of the street, the other adjacent property-owners are perfectly willing to be assessed to pay for it at a fair price. While this is in a state of uncertainty, some will put down cheap board walks, without uniformity in width, that will very likely remain there for years.

Is it not the part of true economy and common sense to make the widening *now*, while we can, for which the fire has already opened the way.

Being unable to be heard in any other way, we hope to draw the proper attention to this very important subject through the columns of your invaluable paper. MANY PROPERTY-OWNERS.

CHICAGO, March 4.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Signs of Dissolution in the Illinois General Assembly.

Proceedings in Other State Legislatures.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 4.—The House was very thin this morning, but forty members being present when called to order. Of the Cook County delegation but five put in an appearance. The morning was occupied chiefly with reading bills a first and second times and setting innumerable special orders until near 12 o'clock, when Colonel Morrison attempted to introduce a resolution looking to a final adjournment March 20. After considerable filibustering the House refused to suspend the rules, and for a few minutes longer the legislative wheels revolved with the addition of sumptuous repasts (supper and breakfast), brilliant illuminations, fountains and floral decoration.

There was given last Monday night, at the palace of the Strozzi Princes, the most splendid ball in fancy costume that Florence has seen for several years. The palace itself is one of the most notable edifices in the city, and at the same time one of the most historic. The foundation was laid by Filippo Strozzi on the 16th of August, 1489; and the great massive walls, broad and high, are composed of many enormous projecting blocks of granite, all of which, except the bibliotheque. Within those walls have been entertained Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo, Guicciardina, Machiavelli, Filippo Lippi and a multitude of others, all greatly distinguished in the walks of science, art, literature and politics. The magnificent saloons are adorned by the productions of such artists as Titian, Paul Veronese, Poraging, Leonardo da Vinci, Mino di Fiesole, Giovanna di Bologna, Andrea del Sarto, Maritio, Lorenzo di Credi, Salvatore Rosa, Carravaggio, Benvenuto Cellini, Pollaiuolo, and Guercino.

The ball Monday night was conducted upon a scale of such extravagant splendor that even a faint description, one which should fall below the truth, would appear greatly exaggerated. The scene presented seemed indeed too strange to be real; and, were an accurate description possible, an account of the "Arabian Nights" would appear tame in comparison. Many causes from great distances, even from Sicily, merely to be present. It is scarcely too much to say that every speck, every nation was represented in the costume of some guest. Here, in the midst of material so rich and so precious, and sumptuously ornamented, that they seemed as though created by the stroke of an enchanter's wand. The rarest silks, linens, velvets, heavy satins, choicest laces, a profusion of the most precious jewels—there was, in short, such a lavish outpouring of wealth, beauty and elegance, that the eye was dazzled and the mind confused. One lady alone was arrayed in diamonds to the value of more than a million and a half lire. The dancing continued without visible decrease of animation until 5 o'clock the following morning; the strength and spirits of the participants being sustained by a service of the most delicate refreshments, established in an immense room, which (the *Sala Bianca*) reserved for the purpose.

Among the Florentine patrician families represented at the ball there were more than forty of the most ancient and most illustrious. Some of their ancestors occupied distinguished posts in the State nearly seven centuries ago. There had been among them 562 Gonfaloniers of Justice, or Supreme Magistrates of the Government of Florence, 1,453 Priors of Liberty (from 1282 to 1532, a period of 250 years, and 300 Senators of the Mediceon Principality. Three families had produced five popes—Leo X., Clement VII., Leo XI., Urban VIII., and Clement XI.—and fourteen families thirty-four Cardinals, and twenty-five more than sixty Archbishops and Bishops.

The Princess Antonietta Strozzi, of the Genoese family Centurione—consort of Don Ferdinand Strozzi-Majocco-Ronzi, Prince of Forano, Duke of Bagnolo, Senator of the Kingdom—received the friends made her entrance to the first *salon*. She was attired in the historic costume of Donna Luisa Strozzi, celebrated in the fifteenth century. Her purse or reticule was of golden tissue, "tempested" with the most precious pearls. Among the characters assumed, those specially remarkable were: Queen Maria de Medici; the Princess Palatine; Ruth who gathered corn in the fields of Boaz; Queen Filippo Strozzi on the 16th of August, 1480

NEW YORK.

Prominent Merchants Complain of the Espionage of Customs Officials.

Wall Street Prospects for the Current Week.

Fearful Effect of Sewage Gases on Dwellers in First-Class Houses.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE MATTERS.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The expectation that the Erie robbers would share the fate of their Tammany brothers is not likely to be realized very soon. The bill enabling the real owners of the road to take possession of the property hangs fire in the New York Legislature. The Classification bill will probably be repealed, but this will only compel Jay Gould & Co. to stock the cards every year instead of every five years. The important act, however, enabling the owners of Erie shares to vote freely and fairly for officers of their choice is permitted to drag at Albany. Bogus petitions have been manufactured at stations along the Erie Road, and provincial papers bought up to make entry against the English stockholders. Sham mass meetings have been held at Elmira, Dunkirk and other points, to applaud the cry of "Kick out the British," the said English owning only $4,000,000 of the $8,000,000 shares. The fact has been developed that all of the present fourteen Directors of the Erie Railway are interested in schemes for bleeding the road for their own private benefit. Jay Gould, for instance, in his repair shops at Dunkirk, turns out a $12,000 locomotive for $17,000 and retains a mortgage on the engines so that if ousted he can foreclose. He is a partner in the State Roofing Line, and slated the roof of the Hornellsville depot twice in one year. Some of the Directors had freight contracts, stone quarries, and coal mines. The Blossburg Coal Company has a contract to supply the Erie Road with coal for the next twenty years at higher than the market rates. The Erie Railroad owns the Towando coal mines and its product is sold at ruinous low rates, and will probably be exhausted in ten years compelling a reliance on the Blossburg mines.

DISEASE FROM SEWAGE GASES.

The report of Sanitary Inspector Morris to the Board of Health on the subject of sewage gas in fine houses is the reverse of tranquilizing. He mentions a brown stone on Forty-fifth street where a child died recently of spotted fever after only a few hours illness. In the basement were found two cesspools connected with the main sewer simply serving as flues for the escape of gas into the house. In another fine house on Forty-eighth street a large pipe without joint connected with a sewer, and here a child aged 3 died of spotted fever. Houses are mentioned on some of the costliest Fifth avenue corner lots, where intermittent fevers are constantly prevailing. Dr. Morris recommends a better plumbing and escape pipe for gasses through the roof.

WHAT MR. GREELEY THINKS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Horace Greeley says a month ago he thought the Democrats would carry New Hampshire, on account of the alienation of Republicans, owing to the intended nomination of President Grant for re-election and other reasons, but he thinks the Democrats are destroying their chance by spreading free trade documents.

HALL'S TRIAL.

In Mayor Hall's trial to-day the testimony for the prosecution opened. It is developing that the main questions at issue are legal, and relate to what Hall's duty was as Mayor and member of the Board of Audit, and will lead, it is presumed, to contests on every item of evidence. The first witness was Deputy Comptroller Richard A. Storrs, who was interrogated on the subject of stolen and other vouchers, defendant's counsel objecting at every step on the ground that this trial relates to only one voucher, and the prosecution must prove it was once in existence, and lost. The character of a voucher in the New York City Government was explained, witness affirming the routine as conducted formerly. Tweed wrote his name or initials across the face of a bill. In a friendly conversation with a newspaper reporter to-day Mayor Hall said: "It was only my good nature that made me accept the Mayoralty. I hear the trumpet again, and am eager to get back to my profession. It has been very disagreeable since I have been here, but if they want to drive me out I will not go. I accepted the Mayoralty merely out of friendship for Hoffman and my party friends. As far as the honor goes, there is not much of that. When I was District Attorney I had much more attention paid me. I was more frequently invited to dinner parties than since I have been Mayor. My family has not been looked up to since I have been Mayor as when I was District Attorney."

THE WEEK'S PROSPECTS.

The prospects for the week on Wall street are that there will be a moderately active money market at the full legal rate. The speculators have suspended operations for the present, and there is a strong market for securities both here and in London. The large borrowers on stocks are still obtaining their money supply from foreign bankers in sterling bills, and so are for the time independent of the banks.

MONEY.

To-day the money market was easy at 7 per cent currency to 7 per cent gold. Commercial paper is dull, the range for prime notes being 7½ to 9 per cent.

GOLD

was dull and heavy, though it opened at $110⅝ under the influence of last week's extraordinary imports of foreign merchandise. It closed at 110¼@110⅜. The rates for carrying were 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5 and 1 per cent.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

are higher and stronger. Two millions of five-twenties will be purchased for the Sinking Fund, half on the 14th and the rest on the 28th instant. There will be no gold sales for the first time since Boutwell's accession to office.

STOCKS.

There was considerable buoyancy on the Stock Exchange. Northwestern advanced from 78¼ to 79, and Pacific Mail, to 61¼; Union Pacific fluctuated from 36½ to 36⅞. The new Board of Directors will be elected on Wednesday, and large quantities of this stock are being bought by Vanderbilt's friends. Northwestern declined a little at the close of the day.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

was dull, but firm to-day, at 109½ to 109⅞ for prime bankers' sixty days' sterling.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 102⅛ to 102¼, and Unions at 91⅛ to 91½ for firsts, 81⅛ to 81⅜ for land grants, and 81¼ to 82 for incomes.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour is heavy for the low grades, the others being firm. Wheat is quiet, with the demand chiefly for winter, which is firm. White spring is uncertain, but above the limits of shippers. Millers are holding off. The demand for corn is chiefly for export, and the rates are better, the decline in freights and light arrivals giving sellers the advantage. The market closed quiet.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

The *Tribune* alleges that some merchants who criminated the Government officials in their testimony before the Custom House Investigating Committee are now being subjected to vexatious suits and seizures. The firm of Clark & Schultz, who are of this class, had their books overhauled in a manner which the *Tribune* says was suspicious, if not positively outrageous.

SUSPECTED.

A concern which has appropriated the name of the "Geneva Watch Company" is an irresponsible affair.

[illegible]

A passenger on a Jersey City ferry-boat, who went into the engine-room to warm himself, approached too near the engine, and was crushed into an unrecognizable mass.

THE WORKINGMEN.

A mass meeting of German workingmen was held yesterday. A proposition from an English branch of the Eight-Hour League was a feature of the meeting. A plan for the fusion of all working interests was arranged.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

A youth named Jackson was burned to death in a fire occurring in a stable early this morning.

Yesterday morning another man was horribly butchered by a freight train on Vanderbilt's up-town track.

MAYOR HALL.

The trial of Mayor Hall commenced this morning. The first witness was ex-Deputy Comptroller Richard A. Storrs, whom the prosecution called to certify to a resolution which the Mayor had drawn creating a Board of Audit in the year 1870. Counsel for Hall entered an exception to the admissibility of this document. Storrs continued his evidence. He had no knowledge of any other record of the Board of Audit. The defendant's counsel objected to the question of the prosecution whether any record of county liabilities was kept in the Comptroller's office in 1870, but the objection was overruled. The witness said that there was. A discussion arose in regard to producing testimony as to vouchers of the claims of Garvey, which were not stolen. Witness stated that he knew of the Garvey vouchers being in existence before the voucher thefts. On a cross-examination, the witness said that what he knew was derived in a general way, and not from his own knowledge. In some cases the signature of Wm. M. Tweed, with O. H. appended, was written across the face of bills. After considerable discussion relative to the admissibility of evidence [illegible] a claim warrant which was signed by the Mayor and Board of Audit, without accompanying the voucher and without coming to a decision the court adjourned.

DIED.

Late foreign papers announce the death of M. Alex. Mliutine, Russian Minister of the Interior.

THE EMIGRANT SWINDLER.

Judge Barnard having granted a stay in the case of Moore, the emigrant swindler, his counsel are working for a new trial.

ADVANCE OF FARE.

Railroad fare hence to New Orleans has been raised from $30 to $35.

BARROOM FATALITY.

James McCluskey was killed in a bar-room fight in Yorkville, early this morning by a blow on the head inflicted by Thomas Murray, a well-known politician. Murray was arrested.

SUIT TO RECOVER.

The suit of Wm. A. Woodward against Ezra Cornell, founder of Cornell University, for $80,000, claimed to be due plaintiff for services as agent in locating Government lands for the benefit of that institution, was before Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court, to-day, on a motion to change the place of trial from Orange to Tompkins County. Cornell denies the allegations of plaintiff, and claims to have suffered a loss of $250,000 by Woodward's act. Decision was reserved.

QUARANTINE.

The new Health Officer, Dr. Vanderpool, has taken possession, and holds conference with leading merchants on Wednesday on the best method of managing the business of Quarantine to protect the public without unduly restricting commerce.

JERSEY CITY FRAUDS.

The Grand Jury at Jersey City presented further indictments to-day. Police Justice Seymour, implicated in the frauds, has been held in $2,500 bail for trial.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Another Account of the Operations of the Robeson County Bandits.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The company of bandits in Robeson County, North Carolina of whose exploits so much is beginning to appear in print, has been in existence nine years, dating from Confederate times, and is now led by Henry Berry Lowery, who is of mixed white, mulatto and Tuscarora Indian blood. The partners of his adventures are his brothers, Steve, and Tom, and his brother-in-law Boss, and Andrew Strong; but he doubtless has secret partners. To the account of these bandits there is now charged sixteen murders and over 300 robberies, all committed without injury or punishment to the gang. The scene of their crimes is exclusively Robeson County, where they were all born, and which contains a population of about 15,000 white inhabitants, being mainly of such descent. All attempts of citizens and militia to route the band have met with successful resistance, and the only hope now seems to be the intervention of United States troops. The leader, Lowery, has many rewards hanging over his head, amounting in all to $13,000, but his excursions up and down the country are as bold as ever. His mulatto wife and three children reside at Lumberton, the county seat of the overawed region. The bandits are armed with repeating rifles and pistols of the finest workmanship, and have sworn they will never be taken alive. The officers of the Rutherford Railroad, which runs through Robeson County, are in constant dread of trains being thrown off or the track being torn up, and report says nothing has saved them except Lowery's superstitious dread of disturbing the United States mails.

OHIO.

Large Meeting at Cleveland to Consider the Subject of Convict Labor.

CLEVELAND, O., March 4.—Large meetings of workingmen were held in this city on Saturday evening, to protest against the passage of Senator Beavis' Workhouse bill. Speeches were made by members of different Trades Unions in opposition to the measure. Resolutions were adopted condemning Senator Beavis for introducing the bill; and asking his resignation, demanding the total abolition of the contract system as carried on in our Penitentiaries, and recommending the adoption of a plan similar to the one adopted by the Detroit House of Correction whereby the profits of the products of convict labor accrue to these institutions instead of the pockets of prison contractors, each prisoner to be allowed to share in the profits of his labor. If a person with no one dependent upon him for support, a percentage should be placed to his credit on the books of the institution and deposited with the Treasurer of the State or county in which the institution may be located, to be drawn and given him on his discharge. If a person with a family or other relatives dependent upon him for support, the per centage to be paid from time to time to the legal claimants upon the prisoner. Resolving that convicts should be employed in the manufacture of articles which least interfere with honest industry. Resolving that they will support no man for office who will not pledge himself to use his energy and influence to carry the aims and objects of the resolutions.

John Fehrenbatch, President of the International Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union, was authorized to go to Columbus to do all in his power to defeat the measure.

National Base Ball Convention at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., March 4.—The National Association of Professional Base Ball Players assembled in annual Convention in this city this evening. The following delegates were present: N. E. Young, of the Baltimore Club; E. H. Hoyhurst, of the Athletics, of Philadelphia; C. C. Clark, of the Haymakers, of Troy; R. W. Ferguson, Atlantics, Brooklyn; Alex. V. Davidson, Mutuals, New York. V. H. C. Doolittle represented the Forest Citys, of Cleveland.

In the absence of the President of the Association, Mr. Evans, of Cleveland, the Vice President called the Convention to order. Reports from the various Committees were then made, and the following officers were elected: Robert Ferguson, of the Atlantics, President; H. C. Doolittle, of the Forest Citys, Vice President; N. E. Young, of the Baltic Club, Secretary. The rules were then revised and adopted. With few exceptions, they are the same as last season.

After passing a vote of thanks to the retiring officers and the Forest City Club, the Convention adjourned to meet in Baltimore on the first Monday in March, 1873.

Another Official Peculiarity in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4.—E. Van Norden, President of the Savings Bank, was sentenced to-day, by Judge Cooley, to the Parish Prison ten days for refusing to produce in Court a certain bank box deposited with him, Jan. 19, by A. M. Southworth and Senator Lewis, containing $30,000, and an agreement that Lewis should sustain Pinchback's and Warmoth's administration, and attend regularly the session of the Legislature each day, said box to be delivered to Lewis March 4, upon complying with certain conditions. Van Norden was immediately pardoned by Governor Warmoth, and liberated. During the investigation it transpired that Southworth compounded with Van Norden about a month ago, and removed [illegible] the box. When finally brought [illegible] the agreement [illegible]. The full statement of this case will probably be sent to the Congressional Investigating Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY ITEMS.

Jacob Steffer, a German, aged 19 years, died yesterday morning at his home, No. 81 Mohawk street. The unfortunate youth had been run over by his own team, on Saturday evening. The wheels passed over his breast, inflicting fearful injuries. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

—The remains of an unknown man were found floating in the river, yesterday, at Lake street bridge. The Coroner removed the body to the Morgue, No. 24 Milwaukee avenue.

The New Madrid Earthquakes.

We extract the following from the "History of a Cosmopolite":

Earthquakes still occasionally shake our New Madrid friends, and all will find this letter, from a lady to Lorenzo Dow, replete with interest. Mr. G. W. Davis informs us that he often boarded with Mrs. Bryan when he was attending Court at New Madrid, in the days of *auld lang syne.*—*Jackson Cashbook.*

NEW MADRID, TERRITORY OF MISSOURI, March 22, 1816.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, I will now give you a history, as full in detail as the limits of the letter will permit, of the late awful visitation of Providence in this place and vicinity.

On the 16th of December, 1811, about 2 o'clock a. m., we were visited by a violent shock of an earthquake, accompanied by a very awful noise resembling loud but distant thunder, but more hoarse and vibrating, which was followed in a few minutes by the complete saturation of the atmosphere, with sulphurious vapor, causing total darkness. The screams of the affrighted inhabitants running to and fro, not knowing where to go, or what to do—the cries of the fowls and beasts of every species—the cracking of trees falling, and the roaring of the Mississippi—the current of which was retrograde for a few minutes, owing, as is supposed, to an irruption in its bed—formed a scene truly horrible. From that time until almost sunrise a number of lighter shocks occurred, at which time one still more violent than the first took place, with the same accompaniments of the first, and the terror which had been excited in every one, and indeed in all animal nature, was now, if possible, doubled. The inhabitants fled in every direction to the country, supposing (if it can be admitted that their minds were exercised at all) that there was less danger at a distance from than near to the river. In one person, a female, the alarm was so great that she fainted and could not be recovered. There were several shocks of a day [illegible] lighter than those already mentioned until the 23d of January, 1812, when one occurred as violent as the severest of the former ones, accompanied by the same phenomena as the former. From this time until the 4th of February the earth was in continual agitation, visibly waving as a gentle sea. On that day there was another shock, nearly as hard as the preceding ones. Next day four such, and on the 7th about 4 a. m., a concussion took place so much more violent than those which had preceded it that it was denominated the hard shock. The awful darkness of the atmosphere, which as formerly was saturated with sulphurious vapor, and the violence of the tempestuous thundering noise that accompanied it, together with all the other phenomena mentioned as attending the former ones, formed a scene, the description of which would require the most sublimely fanciful imagination. At first the Mississippi seemed to recede from its banks, and its waters gathering up like a mountain, leaving for a moment many boats, which were on their way to New Orleans, on bare sand, in which the poor sailors made their escape from them. It then rising fifteen or twenty feet perpendicularly, and expanding, as it were, at the same moment, the banks were overflowed with a retrograde current rapid as a torrent. The boats, which before had been left on the sand, were now torn from their moorings, and suddenly driven up a little creek, at the mouth of which they laid, to the distance in some instances, of nearly a quarter of a mile. The river falling immediately, as rapidly as it had risen, receded within its banks again with such violence that it took with it whole groves of young cottonwood trees, which ledged its borders. They were broken off with such regularity, in some instances, that persons who had not witnessed the fact would be with difficulty persuaded that it has not been the work of art. A great many fish were left on the banks being unable to keep pace with the water. The river was literally covered with wrecks of boats, and 'tis said there was one wrecked in which there was a lady and six children, all of whom were lost. In all the hard shocks mentioned, the earth was horribly torn to pieces—the surface of hundreds of acres was, from time to time, covered over of various depths by the sand which issued from the fissures, which were made in great numbers all over this country, some of which closed up immediately after they had vomited forth their sand and water, which it must be remarked was the matter generally thrown up. In some places, however, there was a substance somewhat resembling coal, or impure stone coal, thrown up with the sand. It is impossible to say what the depth of the fissures or irregular breaks were; we have reason to believe that some of them are very deep. The site of this town was evidently settled down at least fifteen feet, and not more than half a mile below the town there does not appear to be any alteration on the bank of the river; but back from the river a small distance, the numerous large ponds or lakes, as they were called, which covered a great part of the country, were nearly dried up. The beds of some of them are elevated above their former banks several feet, producing an alteration of ten, fifteen, to twenty feet from their original state. And lately it has been discovered that a lake was formed on the opposite side of the Mississippi, in the Indian country, upwards of one hundred miles in length, and from one to six miles in width, of the depth of from ten to fifty feet. It has communication with the river at both ends, and it is conjectured that it will not be many years before the principal part, if not the whole, of the Mississippi will pass that way. We were constrained by the fear of our houses falling, to live twelve or eighteen months after the first shocks in light camps made of boards; but we gradually became callous, and returned to our houses again. Most of those who fled from the country in the times of the hard shocks have since returned home. We have, since their commencement in 1811, and still continue to feel, slight shocks occasionally. It is seldom, indeed, that we are more than a week without feeling one, and sometimes three or four in a day. There were two this winter past much harder than we have felt them for two years before; but since then they appear to be lighter than they have ever been, and we begin to hope that ere long they will entirely cease.

I have now, sir, finished my promised description of the earthquake—imperfect, it is true, but just as it occurred to my memory; many of, and most truly awful scenes, having occurred three or four years ago. They of course are not related with that precision which would entitle them to the character of a full and accurate picture. But such as it is, it is given with pleasure—in the full confidence that it is to a friend. And now, sir, wishing you all good, I must bid you adieu. Your humble servant, ELIZA BRYAN.

The Rev. Lorenzo Dow.

There is one circumstance which I think worthy of remark. This country was formerly subject to very hard thunder; but for more than a twelvemonth before commencement of the earthquake there was none at all, and but very little since, a great part of which resembles subterranean thunder. The shocks still continue, but are growing more light, and less frequent. E. B.

Obituary—"The Chevalier Stuart."

The London *Times* says: "There has just passed away from among us, at the age of 73 or 74, a gentleman who has for many years been known in certain literary circles as the Chevalier Count John Sobieski Stuart. It is asserted by his friends that he was the eldest grandson of the 'Young Pretender;' and if this really was the case, if the Revolution of 1688 had never occurred, and if the strict Jacobite theory of Divine right were part and parcel of our Constitution, the nation at this moment would have been in public mourning for the loss of its lawful sovereign. It may possibly be remembered that the real Stuart descent of this gentleman was questioned and examined at considerable length in an article which appeared in the *Quarterly Review* for June, 1847, and which was known to have been written by Mr. John Wilson Croker, who held him to be not a Stuart, but a Hay-Allan. Those who are curious in subjects will find the story of the modern Stuarts fully discussed in the article above referred to, and further information as to the antecedents of the Chevalier, now deceased, may be seen in the *Edinburgh Review* of July, 1861, and in the *St. James' Magazine* of last month, from which we may be pardoned for quoting the following extract: 'Among the most constant frequenters of the reading-room of the British Museum may be noticed almost daily two gentlemen, if not old, yet advancing rapidly into years, and dressed in an unmistakably foreign costume. A glance at their faces will at once remind you of the marked type of the Stuarts, especially about the forehead and eye-brows; and, indeed, they might sit for portraits of Charles I. and and James II. respectively. The friends of these gentlemen say that they are John Sobieski Stuart and Charles Edward Stuart, and that they have proofs of their descent as grandsons of the the 'Young Pretender,' * * * * and we believe we are not wrong in asserting that both of the brothers, when young held commissions in the French arm, and served against us at Waterloo, where one of them was instrumental in saving the life of Napoleon as he fled from the field. It is said that the elder brother is busily engaged upon a work of military science. It is this elder brother who is now deceased."

A Capillary Soiree.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

A noteworthy sight in the Paris of two years ago was the annual Grand Soiree of the Capillary Artists, which, after falling into abeyance in 1871, owing to national calamities, is to be revived again this year, it seems, on behalf of the subscription for liberating the Territory. It was no mean spectacle to see in a big concert room fifty ladies having their hair dressed in public by the greatest "capillary artists" of the capital, who there improvised, or pretended to do so, all those wonders of hair architecture that were to set the fashion during the year, while a crowd of attentive spectators in dress coats looked on and admired. One paid 10 francs admission, but certainly it was worth five times that sum to watch the inspired look on the countenances of the more eminent "artists," who, surrounded by ministering subordinates holding curling irons, hair pins, and ointments, gave vent to the fever of their imaginations in coiffures which grew more and more stupendous every year. The object of the soiree was, of course, charitable, and the next best thing in it to the hair-dressing itself was the ball that followed, and in which all the ladies who had their hair arranged (usually connections or relatives of the "artists") took part. Probably in this period of regeneration, there will be less riot of fancy than there was in former years, and yet there was something ominous in the announcement of a "coiffure 'revanche,'" which is to form one of the features of the entertainment.

Unprofitable Case of Life Insurance.

A Hartford Life Insurance Company has recently been called upon to adjust a loss caused by the death of Miss Eunice Whitbeck, of Luzerne County, Pa., in August, 1870, in the 93d year of her age. The *Courant* gives the following details of the case: "She was insured twenty-five years ago by Mr. Abram A. Oakley, of Columbia County, N. Y., for his own benefit. Mr. Oakley probably expected to realize handsome after a few payments, but the venerable spinster of three score and ten didn't die, and, after some years, becoming discouraged at the constant drain upon his resources, he assigned the policy to one Peter Conkling. The latter bore the brunt of annual payments for seven years, and gave it up as a bad job, assigning the policy to James Conkling, who was plucky to the end, and paid regularly up to the year of his death, which occurred when Miss Whitbeck was ninety or thereabouts. Meanwhile the case had become famous in the office, and No. "8,615" was looked upon as a veritable curiosity in life underwriting. After Mr. Conkling's death his executors made the payments, and so much a custom had it become that they made one payment after her death, which they did not learn for several months, residing several hundred miles away. This, of course, will be refunded. The executors will receive the amount of the policy, $1,300, which is about half the amount paid in premiums by them and their predecessors.

DIED.

KLOKKE—At Frankfort-on-the-Main, Jan. 25, 1872, Minna, beloved wife of E. F. C. Klokke, in the 29th year of her age.

HILLS—In this city, March 3, Edwin Hills, aged 57 years.

Funeral services this day, at 4:30 p. m., at the residence of James Wright, Esq., 49 Aberdeen-st. Remains to be taken to Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Baltimore, and Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

THORNE—Chicago, March 3, 1872, Luella May, daughter of Wm. H. and Lida E. Thorne, aged 5 years and 4 months.

Services Wednesday, at 10 a. m., from 17 Eldridge-court. Carriages to Graceland.

BAUKSON—March 3 of congestion of the brain, Andrew Bankson, aged 53 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 732 West Lake-st., at 11 o'clock to-day. Remains go to Rosehill.

CONOR—March 4, Daniel Conor, at the residence of his son-in-law, 175 Twenty-seventh-st. Funeral at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

MACHINERY.

A GOOD, 20-HORSE POWER, BLANDY PORTABLE Engine can be bought cheap; has governor and all complete; used only one month. HARRIS MANUFACTURING CO., [illegible].

AMES ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foramon's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENGINES, circular sawmills and flour mills. Every shingle machines and saws. 38 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 19 AND 21 West Randolph-st., Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—25-HORSE ENGINE, 30-horse boiler, heater, stack-piping, furnace brick, fire brick, belting, pump, etc. GILMORE STONE CO., Washington-st., west of Market.

FOR SALE—ALL SIZES OF STURTEVANT'S pressure blowers and exhaust fans on hand. Engines, boilers, sawmills, saws, heading and shingle machinery, engine lathes, iron planer, drills, chucks, [illegible] at ROCHESTER MACHINERY M'F'G CO., 27 and 29 South Canal-st.

WANTED—20 HORSE STEAM ENGINE AND boiler. Must be in good order, and cost not over $1,000. Address W 36, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, to give lessons on the piano; and can do all kinds needle-work, by a lady who can furnish the best city references. No objection to go in the country. Apply at 171 West Randolph-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

WANTED—BEDROOM FURNITURE, CARpets, etc.; also dining room furniture. Address where same may be seen, A 40, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

TO RENT—PIANOS AND ORGANS. WM. H. PROSSER, 81 Sixteenth-st. Established 1854.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 20 AND 22 South Canal-st.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

50x102 on LaSalle near Washington-st.
[illegible] on Clark and Lake-sts.
27x150 on South Water east of Clark-sts.
[illegible], full block, with slip, south of burnt district, suitable for manufacturing or railroad purposes.

RESIDENCES.

57x175 and first-class house, east front, at a great bargain on long time, on avenue east of Wabash and south of Eighteenth-st.
[illegible] on Indiana-av., near Twenty-third-st., with house; good chance sale.
[illegible] and house on Indiana-av., near Twenty-third-st.; very cheap.
25x100 on Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st., at great sacrifice.
25x150 on Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st., on easy terms.
41x175 on Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st., on easy terms.
$1,000, furnished house and lot on Warren-av; very cheap.
A large lot on Jackson-st., at a sacrifice for money.

FOR SALE—2175 FEET—ON FIFTH-AV., NEAR Lake-st.
200x150 feet on corner Fifth-av. and Polk-st.
72x150 feet on State-st., near Fourteenth-st.
100 feet front on Polk-st., east of Halsted-st.
100 feet front on Ewing-st., near Halsted.
5 houses and lots near Blue Island-av. and Taylor-st.
5 residences and double lot, corner of Jackson and Robey-sts.
2 lots and 3 houses, corner Lake-st. and Western-av.
House and lot on Warren-av.
2 houses and cottage on West Kinzie-st., near Leavitt-st.
Brick cottage and lot on North Halsted-st.
8 lots on Harrison-st., near Lincoln-st.
5 lots on Chicago-av., near Lincoln-st.
2 lots on Fourth-st., near Robey-st.
House and ground lease on West Lake-st.
50 lots on West Twelfth, Coolidge and Sampson-sts.
24x100 feet on North Clark-st., near Michigan-st.
100 lots on North Side.
HARTMANN & QUINN, Room 10, No. 28 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY THOMAS A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.
INDIANA-AV., house and lot, near Twenty-sixth-st., $7,000 payable $2,000 cash, balance 5 years at 10 per cent.
INDIANA-AV., 4 houses and lots, near Twenty-sixth-st.
MICHIGAN-AV., brick house, with lot 27 ft. east front, bet Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth-sts.
WABASH-AV., house and lot (brick basement), near Twenty-third-st.
BUTTERFIELD-ST., house and lot, with 10 rooms, near Thirty-second-st., at a bargain for cash.
TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., brick house and lot, bet. Wabash and Michigan-avs.
PRAIRIE-AV., house and lot near Thirty first-st; lot 32x130 ft; $8,000.
INDIANA-AV., house and lot, near Thirty-second-st; lot 50x161 ft; 14 rooms.
WABASH-AV., house and lot, near Thirty-first-st., $8,000.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., MARBLE FRONT two-story and basement, with Mansard roof, $12,500. A bargain. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 63 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE, 307 SOUTH Park-av., with lot 26x115, to alley; water and gas in the house. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—864 MICHIGAN-AV., 30X165 FEET, $13,000; [illegible] cash.
[illegible] West Adams-st., brick house, $13,000.
315 Monroe-st., frame house, $9,000.
336 West Washington-st., frame house, $12,000.
408 West Washington-st., lot 60 feet, $15,000; four payments.
564 West Monroe-st., frame house, $4,000.
1000 Madison near Western-av., frame house, $4,000.
Lots 25x125 ft. at Irving Park, 8 miles from Court House, $250 each; $75 cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years. Now is the time to buy a home; will only offer these inducements until May 1. MILLER & RIGDON, 200 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARble-front house on Indiana-av., south of Twentieth-st., west front. $18,500.
Two-story and basement marble-front house on Indiana-av. north of Thirteenth-st., $12,500.
Three-story and basement marble-front house on Michigan-av., just south of Twentieth st., $25,000.
Three-story and basement marble-front house on Michigan-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth sts., $25,000.
Two-story and basement marble-front house, furnished, on Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st., $20,000.
Also, a number of first-class and very desirable residences on the avenues, at prices ranging from $15,000 to $60,000. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 600 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN THE WEST DIVISION, just outside the new fire limits. These lots are very desirable, both for business and residence purposes, having the advantages of paved streets, and being near the centre of business. Apply to JOS. R. BICKERDIKE, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN THE EGAN GARDEN Block, fronting on Morgan and Sangamon-sts. The only residence square within two miles of the Court House for sale that will have no wooden buildings upon it. To parties who will build in accordance with present improvements, long time will be given, and no money required down. H. H. SHUFELDT, 144 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 20X100 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON State-st., between Washington and Randolph-sts., alley side and rear. F. A. BRAGG & CO, 48 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT 25x200 FEET near Lincoln Park, for $3,800, long time. Cheap lots in Sheffield's Addition. Very choice lots in Hyde Park, and a business lot on Canal-st., without any cash down. Inquire of the owner at 300 State-st., O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—24 BUILDING LOTS IN THE SUBurbs, on the South Side, $150 each. Will sell all to one person, or to a club of six or more persons, for $125 each, payable $25 cash and $25 per year, 7 per cent interest. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS, 25X204 FEET EACH, ON Lake, Oglesby, and Fulton-sts., outside fire limits; no cash payment required of parties who wish to build immediately; title perfect. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—50 OR 60X125 FEET ON WASHINGton-st., between Ashland-av. and Paulina-st. 20 or 40x125 feet on Washington-st., between Leavitt and Oakley. 27x125 feet on Washington-st., between Hoyne and Leavitt. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY THOMAS A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.:
PRAIRIE-AV., 82x175 ft, N. W. cor. Twenty-first-st.
MICHIGAN-AV., 100x165 ft, N. W. cor. Twenty-sixth-st.
WABASH-AV., 50x165 ft, N. W. cor. Thirty-third-st.
WABASH-AV., 50x165 ft, near Twenty-sixth-st.
MICHIGAN-AV., 30x200 ft. bet. Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth-sts. Cheap.

FOR SALE—LOTS, 25x150 FEET EACH, FRONTing Palatine and Goodwin-sts., near Douglas Park; price, $650; payable in monthly payments of $12.50, without interest. With the improvement of Douglas Park and the Riverside Boulevard, these lots must rapidly increase in value; title perfect; abstract given to each purchaser. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—115x144 FEET, SOUTHEAST CORner of Michigan-av. and Thirty-sixth-st.; very easy payments. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MY RESIDENCE 405 WEST WASHington-st., two blocks east of Union Park. Lot 80x180 feet to 20-foot alley; house 41x39 feet, with wing 18x24. Hall in centre of house. All modern improvements. Barn and tenement house on rear of lot. For price and terms inquire of JAMES H. MORRIS, 12 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON HARRISON, FLOURNOY, and Lexington-sts. west of Robey, from $650 to $850; lots west of Rockwell, on monthly payment. CORTHELL, 122 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE, HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS with 50 feet lot, $7,000, easy terms; brick house South Side, $8,500, only $500 cash, balance on monthly payment and long time; 3 stone fronts on South Side avs., new, $9,000 each, terms easy; lots on North Side, just beyond fire limits, $850, terms easy, monthly payment if desired; lots at Rock Island car shops $400; lots on Fulton-st., near Oakley-st. E. EUGENE CADWELL, 202 West Madison-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—LOTS FROM $500 TO $825 ON Egan and Arnold-sts., near State. No money down if improved immediately. J. F. STARR, 47 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—HOUSE OF TEN rooms, with a good barn, and lot 30x125. Price $5,000; either 3 or 5 years' time can be given on one-half of the amount. Inquire on premises, No. 668 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house on Rhodes-av.; all modern improvements; near Thirty-second-st., $8,000. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOT 60X310 ON Lynch-place, fronting east, north of Columbia-st., near the rolling mills. ROZET & ELLIS, 379 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN; 40X180 FEET TO 20 FEET alley on Ellis-av., just north of Egan-av.; very cheap; small payment down. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE BRICK HOUSE ON MICHIgan-av., between Fourteenth and Sixteenth-sts. Price $18,000, payable at the end of 5 years, with interest payable annually. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—EAST FRONT ON LAKE-AV., north of Egan, 25 or 50x180 to 20 feet alley; with house; cheap; $8,500. Fine place in Groveland Park, $13,500; and other houses and vacant lots at Oakland, by ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE HUNTERS' ATTENTION; best chance in the market; two brown stone fronts, gas, bathroom, furnace, and all modern improvements; $10,000; only $1,200 cash; balance on easy terms. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. SAMPSON, 539 MITCHell-st. Lots outside the fire limits, near the cars, on Blue Island-av., Catharine and Mitchell sts., in Sampson & Greene's addition. Also, a 1½ story cottage house, with lot and barn. Immediate possession.

FOR SALE—A LARGE COTTAGE AND BARN, with lease of lot, near Jefferson Park. Inquire at 411 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON WARREN-av. House has seven rooms, closets, bath and good cellar, all well furnished and complete: a great bargain for anyone wishing to go to housekeeping at once. Also, large lot on West Jackson-st., cheap. Call or address A L S, 17 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-ST. NEAR SHELdon, brick house, with lot 24x170; very desirable property; possession immediately. Inquire on premises, 450 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT COTTAGE GROVE—NINE brick and three wooden houses, some with all modern improvements. Prices from $5,000 to $16,000 each, on long time and small payments, but little exceeding the rent. One is a very fine brick house of 11 rooms, and all modern conveniences. Call upon the owners at 200 Cottage-av, or 368 Wabash-av. GEO. F. HARDING, A. J. SAWYER.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND BARN, AND FOUR years' lease, cheap. 243 Ewing-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE LOTS OUTSIDE the fire limits, 25x150 feet; for sale for the small price of $[illegible] and $300. G. B. GRIFFIN, 230 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON COVENTRY-st., near North Chicago Rolling Mill, West Side; lot 100 feet front by 122 deep; house 26x40 feet. Apply to J. S. PALMER, on premises.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—HOUSE WITH MODern improvements, lot 50x178 feet, near Twenty-second-st. and east of Wabash av. Will trade for a choice and well-improved farm, in a good locality, valued at about $10,000, clear of incumbrance. REA & COATES, 706 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF Adams and Lincoln-sts., at a bargain if taken immediately. Apply at 666 and 668 Wabash-av. S. H. THOMSON.

FOR SALE—SOUTHWEST CORNER STATE and Lake-sts., 3 lots. J. N. DRUMMOND, Room 18, Congress Hall.

FOR SALE—25X125 ON GREEN, NEAR MADison-st. 25x112 feet on Madison, near Green. 25x100, with store, on Madison, near Aberdeen. House and lot, 71 Aberdeen, 25x125, on monthly payments. Marble, corner Sangamon and Van Buren, barn, etc. 48x125 on Halsted, near lake. 30x120 on Washington, near Halsted. Parties seeking for investments will find it to their advantage to call on D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 138 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A NORTH SIDE BARGAIN, 78X100 feet, on the northeast corner Cass and Indiana-sts., at only $175 per foot, if taken at once; ½ cash, balance in 1 and 2 years, at 8 per cent; title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-ST., EAST OF CASS-ST., south front, 25x100 feet, only $150 per foot. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—NORTHEAST CORNER NORTH Clark-st. and Belden-av., 52x122 feet, at a decided bargain. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, SOUTH WEST corner of Lake and Egan avs. The house is new, has eleven rooms, gas and water; the lot is 25x130 feet, east front, and is only one block from Oakland Station, Illinois Central Railroad, and only 2 blocks from Cottage Grove cars, and is one of the most delightful locations in the city. Terms, $1,500 cash, and balance on liberal time. Address M 88, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON THIRD-AV., $5,000.
House and lot on Butterfield-st., $3,500.
House and 5 years' lease on Butterfield-st., $1,350.
House and 5 years' lease on Butterfield-st., $1,350.
Cottage and lot on [illegible], $1,000.
Cottage and lot on Twenty-sixth-st., $1,500.
Two-story house and lot, 20x85, Prairie-av., $6,000.
Two-story house and lot, 27x165, Wabash-av., $14,500.
Two-story house and lot, 25x175, Wabash-av., $7,500.
Two-story house and lot, 24x124, [illegible], $6,500.
House and lot on Twenty-seventh-st., west of State, $2,500.
House and lot on Buddan-st., $1,600.
House and lot on Stringer-st., $1,800.
House and lot on Calumet-av., $10,000.
House and lot on Indiana-av., $8,000.
JAMES H. HILL & CO., 279 State-st.

FOR SALE—UNIMPROVED—LOT ON LAKE av., with house, corner Fortieth-st., running down to Lake. 50 lots on California-st. and Monroe-st., $300, one-half cash. 100 lots on West Side, near Brighton Driving Park, $300; $50 down. JAMES H. HILL & CO., 279 State-st.

FOR SALE—125 FEET ON VAN BUREN-ST. BY 75 feet on Wood, northeast corner, $6,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 48 West Harrison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SAVE THE HIGH RENTS AND live in your own house. For $1,700, easy payments we can sell you a nice new house and large lot, one block from depot at [illegible], 20 minutes ride, and trains almost every hour. Lots at the same place for $200 and $250 on monthly payments, and money advanced to parties to improve. For $1,800 we can sell you a 10-room house on Peoria-st. near Van Buren that will rent for $40 per month. $500 cash, easy terms will buy a lot on Taylor-st. or Lytle-st., near Southwestern-av. You can save commissions by calling on us and dealing with the owners. D. W. ELDRED & CO, 44 S. Green-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL BEAUTIFUL LAKE shore residences, shaded with large oaks, on easy time. Also large brick house with gas, hot and cold water, laundry, etc. Also residences from $2,500 to $5,000, on easy terms. Lots in all parts of the town at from $12 to $50 per foot. T. A. COSGROVE, Evanston.

FOR SALE—$200 BUYS A GOOD LOT WITHIN 3 miles of the business centre; lots front Milwaukee, Wilmot, and Hudson-avs.; also, Humboldt boulevard; fine improvements are being made; lots must double in value within one or two years; accessible at all times; low fare; quick time. Come and take a short ride and see for yourself. Title perfect; full abstract furnished; terms very easy. JAMES ALLEN, 137 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES AND lots, on very easy terms. The very best lots in Hinsdale, near depot, churches, and schools, with fruit and sidewalks, for $10 per foot; no pay for 5 years. Call on the owner, at 300 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS IN RAVENSwood on easy terms. Come with me at 1 o'clock and see the place; return at 3 p. m. WM. A. TRAVIS, 209 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD—$250 BUYS A choice lot in Wisner's Milwaukee av. Addition, with abstract showing short and perfect title. Small payments and long time. No cash down if you will build. This property fronts on Milwaukee and Diversey-av., near school house, Logan Park, Boulevard, Artesian Well, ten minutes' walk to depot. Commutation fare 6 cents. Call at 180 West Madison-st., Room 2, and take a free ride and see for yourself. WISNER BROTHERS.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STATE-ST., AND VINcennes-av., at Englewood, only $12 per foot; streets 80 feet wide, and graveled. All the trains on the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne, Michigan Southern, and Rock Island Railroads stop there, making it the most accessible and desirable property in the market. E. EUGENE CADWELL, 202 West Madison-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT NORWOOD PARK, 50X [illegible] feet, monthly, quarterly, or yearly payments. FOX & BELLAMY, 182 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES IN ENGLEWOOD, AT a decided bargain for cash, if taken immediately. W. J. BARNEY, 204½ Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—NEW HOMESTEAD AT MAYwood; will take part pay in other property. M. V. HOTCHKISS, 226 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NEW LARGE SUBURBAN RESIdence, modern improvements, pleasant location, 12 acres good garden, 4 acres clover; 3-story barn, 20 rods from depot. Hobart is a live town. Monthly commutation to Chicago, $10.50. Terms accommodating, $10,000; also good lots near depot at $3 per foot, long time. J. EARLE, Hobart, Ind.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE FOR SPECUlators in timber—300 acres very fine timber, the main portion is white oak, maple, butternut, cherry, ash, elm, basswood, etc., 2½ miles from a depot of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, Madison extension, in Sauk County. The soil is the best farming land, good springs, plenty water, 2 acres excellent sandstone quarry; a good title; will be sold low for cash. For particulars apply to WM. SCHARNKE, Baraboo, Wis.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO LARGE first-class farms near Battle Creek, Mich. Also [illegible] in Battle Creek; would exchange for improved property in Chicago. S. W. SEA, Battle Creek, Mich.

FOR SALE—500 ACRES DAIRY, STOCK OR grain farm. Commutation, $10.50 to Chicago, at station; good land, extensive improvements; milk sent to Chicago twice a day; good location for cheese factory; spring brook. JOHN EARLE, Hobart Ind.

FOR SALE—22,000 ACRES OF THE BEST farming lands in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas. Prices low and terms easy to settlers. Descriptive pamphlets and all other necessary information freely furnished upon application, by mail or otherwise, to M. J. BARNEY, 204½ Michigan-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, IN A GOOD LOcality, a nice, cozy, little house, and lot, with water, gas, and barn. Will pay half cash, balance in 1 and 2 years at 8 per cent. Inquire at No. 803 Fulton-st. at 9 to 11 a. m.

WANTED—TWO HOUSES ON AVENUES South of Twentieth-st; $3,000 to $10,000; for customers, by ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

WANTED—VACANT LOT ON NORTH SIDE, between Chicago-av. and Illinois-st.; and Clark-st. and lake shore; cash, if bargain. Also, two houses and lots on South Side, $4,000 to $10,000. JAMES H. HILL & CO., 279 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO ROOMS FOR light housekeeping for man and wife; no children. Address J J, 355 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FURnished house in the South Division, or in suburbs north or south, for six months, from May 1. Apply to F. H. WINSTON, 365 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A SMALL FAMIly, without children, 3 to 4 rooms for housekeeping, north of Twenty-sixth st. Address J. BAUER & CO., 304 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR PART of a house in the city or country; cheap preferred; best of references given. Address, with terms, W 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY, A furnished room, with or without board, within 10 blocks of Jackson and State-sts. Address P. PERKINSON, 225 East Jackson-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE WANT TO RENT A good store, on East or West Madison-st., east of Green, with possession on or before May 1. Address, with particulars, B 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO, THREE OR FOUR strictly first-class houses situated together, and in good repair, for a family hotel; a good price will be paid for a desirable location; South Side preferred. Address J. W. BOARDMAN, 434 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE HAVE FIRST-class tenants for cottages and other dwellings. Owners will do well to call immediately; 50 houses wanted on the 1st of May. WHIPPLE & MERRELL, Room 1, 46 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BUILDING FOR MANUfacturing purposes. Address, stating location and price, Y 81, 489 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 8 TO 12 rooms to good and prompt paying tenant; South Side. Address L, 138 Twentieth-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A PROMPT-PAYING tenant, immediately, or by May 1, a small cottage, or part of a house. South Side preferred. Must be convenient to street cars. Rent not to exceed $25. Address, with particulars, S. 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT, A HOUSE FURNISHED or unfurnished, between Twenty-second-st. and Thirty-first-st., and east of State-st. Address E. G., No. 43 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A RESPECTABLE tenant, house of 10 room, with modern improvements, South Side, O 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE, IMmediately or by May first, a house of 7 or 8 rooms, for which a liberal price will be paid. Must be convenient to street-cars. Address, V 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ALL PARTIES WITH houses or stores to rent, will please call and leave them at my office, as I have a great many parties desiring both stores and houses. Special attention given to collecting rents. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st., Thompson's Block.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

44 ST. JOHN'S PLACE, NEAR UNION PARK, nicely furnished rooms, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; but few boarders taken.

173 TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—A PLEASANT furnished front room, with board, suitable for two; gentlemen preferred.

510 WABASH-AV.—TWO PLEASANT FURnished front rooms, with board, for young gentlemen.

609 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a suite of furnished rooms on first floor; also a room suitable for two gentlemen; day boarders accommodated.

661 WEST MONROE-ST.—A NICE ROOM, with first-class board, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; terms moderate; reference required.

755 WABASH-AV.—A NICELY FURNISHED room to rent, with board, for two gentlemen; day boarders accommodated; references exchanged.

845 PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-ST.—A front suite of unfurnished rooms, with board. This is a fine location with excellent accommodations.

810 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, a large, handsomely furnished room for two gentlemen or gentleman and lady; references exchanged.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st., $2 per day; day-board, $5 per week.

WEBER HOUSE, 166 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRST-class board. House new. Newly furnished. Terms reasonable. Day board, $5 per week.

BOARD—WANTED.

BOARD—A LADY DESIRES BOARD AND CARE in a private family, through confinement. Will pay liberally. Address A A W, Branch Tribune office, South Side.

BOARD—BY A LADY. ADDRESS, STATING locality, etc., B 35, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM, ON THE South Side, by a gentleman and wife. No notice taken of answers which do not state terms, which must be moderate. Address Y 93, Branch office 469 Wabash-av.

BOARD—UNFURNISHED ROOM FOR GENtleman and wife, and two single rooms or one double room furnished for two gentlemen. Accommodations must be first-class. West Side, east of Union Park, and north of Adams st. Address, stating terms, etc., R 39, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH TWO ROOMS ENSUITE, OR large room or alcove, furnished or unfurnished, in private family, where there are no other boarders, for gentleman and wife; must be first-class. Y 66, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A young gentleman, within five minutes' walk of corner of Clinton and Monroe-sts. Address I D S, in care of Crerar, Adams & Co., corner Clinton and Monroe-sts.

BOARD—TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, DOING business on Madison-st., desire first-class board, with or without room, in a strictly private family, where they can have the comforts of a home; must be within fifteen minutes' walk of the Sherman House; will pay liberally for suitable accommodations, which must be first-class. Address, stating terms, &c., W 48, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A WEST SIDE PRIVATE FAMILY, where no other boarders are taken, for gentleman and wife; would furnish their own rooms if necessary; terms must be reasonable; references exchanged. Address V, 156 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THE LARGE AND SPACIOUS LOFT, Nos. 56 and 58 South Canal-st., corner Washington-st. Apply to HENRY W. KING & CO., 247 and 249 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—BUSINESS HOUSES—WE ARE authorized to rent for a term of years, a building 50x100 feet, 4 stories above basement, with 40 to 50 feet dockage on the river. Front on River-st., near the corner Wabash-av. Building will be erected to suit party renting. REA & COATES, 706 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THAT NEW BRICK STORE NOS. 237 and 239 East Jackson-st., suitable for wholesale business. Apply to WM. S. JOHNSTON, northwest corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—THE NEW C. L. JENKS BUILDING, Nos. 10 and 12 Madison-st.; 40x60; first-class stores and room ready. Inquire of owner, 341 Clark-st.

TO RENT—ONE ROOM 25X30, OR TWO ROOMS 25x30, on second floor, with or without power. Apply on premises to F. C. WELCH, Room 1, 51 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS OFFICES IN THE new brick building, No. 321 South Clark-st. Inquire of C. C. OTTO.

TO RENT—AND FIXTURES FOR SALE, ONE of the best stores, with two fronts, on Blue Island-av. and Twelfth-st. Inquire at 241 Blue Island-av.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS FOR OFFICES, second floor of new brick building, No. 110 West Washington-st. Apply on the premises at INTERIOR OFFICE.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS FOR OFFICES, SINgly or en suite, being the entire second floor of No. 11 South Canal-st. Apply at Room 1, No. 11 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD OFFICE FOR INSURANCE; also other offices, all on Canal-st., near Washington. Store 16x75 on Canal, near Washington-st., by J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 20 and 22 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—STORE, WITH OR WITHOUT rooms, at 146 West Twelfth st., corner Centre-av., suitable for either drug or dry goods store. Inquire in the house rear of store.

TO RENT—THE STORES ON ADAMS-ST., BEtween State and Wabash-av. nearly finished. Inquire of THOMAS H. BROWN, in the wooden building in the rear.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, OR WILL sell 3-story and basement marble front house, exquisitely furnished. Also barn attached. Inquire at 1198 Prairie-av., corner Twenty-sixth-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, BY L. M. MARSHALL, office 119 South Clark-st., house No. 198 South Green-st., with all modern improvements.

TO RENT—ON JACKSON-ST., STYLISH HOUSE, cottage form; six complete rooms on each floor. WHIPPLE & MERRELL, 46 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF TEN rooms, 978 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, AND furniture for sale; 14 months' lease and cheap rent. Call at 341 Aberdeen-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS STONE FRONT house on the best block on Michigan-av., $2,000 per annum. WM. WHEELER, 315 State-st.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, A brick house, with all improvements, on Wabash-av., north of Twenty-first-st. Possession given at once. Address HOWE, Tribune branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—CORNER OCTAGON marble house, Michigan-av.; $1,000 down, $100 monthly. Also cottage, Prairie-av. SIMEON MEARS, 1126 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH fire and gas, at 402 Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 871 Wabash-av., above Eighteenth-st., for families or single gentlemen. House first-class.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, NICELY furnished front parlor and bed-room, with fire and gas, at 446 State-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, COMfortably furnished, with fire, gas, and attendance. Terms reasonable. References exchanged. Call after 2 p. m. 274 Michigan-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FLOURING AND GRIST MILL, LOCATED on the C. B. & Q. R. R., ninety miles from Chicago; machinery nearly new, and in good running order, for sale at a bargain, to close an estate. Property costing $15,000 can be bought for $8,000, on easy terms. For further particulars inquire of KING & BUDD, No. 160 West Monroe-st., or of G. W. FAULKNER, at Arlington, Ills.

ANY PARTY WITH ABOUT $20,000 CASH CAPital desiring to enter into the retail fancy dry goods trade, a rare opportunity is here offered. Store in best location in Chicago. Rent almost nothing. Stock all new; purchased since the fire. Address DRY GOODS, care letter carrier 34, Chicago.

A NEW HOTEL, FURNISHED COMPLETE, to rent. Inquire of H. P. GEORGE, 389 State-st.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED, GOOD-PAYING RESstaurant for sale, 14 months' lease, or will do for any other big business. Call and see for yourself, at 210 Milwaukee-av.

A SALOON AND BOARDING HOUSE FOR sale. No. 40 Blue Island-av.

A VERY CHOICE GROCERY STORE, STOCK, and fixtures to be sold for what they will bring; owner in other business. Address K 83, Tribune office.

A STONE WATER-POWER GRIST MILL, 3 RUN of stone, for sale, free of expense of dam in a city of 4,000 inhabitants; good run of custom. Address L. & D. C. NEWTON, Batavia, Ill.

A GOOD, PAYING CIGAR STAND FOR SALE cheap. Address A 29, Tribune office.

BUSINESS FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXtures, and lease of a well-established retail shoe store, doing a good business, on West Madison-st., near Sherman House. This is a fine chance for any one; possession immediately. Address I & J 73, Tribune office.

SHINGLE MILL AND PINE LANDS FOR sale; mill new and in running order; over 3,000 acres of land heavily timbered with pine, hemlock, cedar, and other timber; none of the timber was burned last summer; land good for farming after the timber is off; close to market; will be sold cheap. Address DIKEMAN & LATIMER, Kewaunee, Wis.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF GENTLEMEN'S furnishing goods store for sale, with lease of premises to May 1, 1873. Apply at 868 State-st.

TWO STORES AND DWELLINGS OVERhead, with 3 years' lease of lots on Madison-st., near Aberdeen, for sale. For particulars call at D. COLE & SONS, Real Estate Offices, 138 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN WITH $2,000; wanted at once. Address B, care of Real Estate Office, 389 State-st.

$350 CASH WILL BUY A HALF INTERest in a genteel business that pays well. 130 West Washington-st., Room 1.

$500 BUYS RETIRING PARTNER'S INterest in $1,000 stock with business; clear cash $500 monthly. No bonus. 119 West Madison-st., Room 5.

$3,000—ANY REAL GO-AHEAD BUSIness man with this amount in cash, who may desire to engage into a profitable manufacturing business, now in successful operation in New York and San Francisco, can have the sole control of the Northwestern States, and can clear, if rightly managed, from $8,000 to $10,000 per year. Those really meaning business may apply to 136 West Washington-st., this day.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER purchased. Money to loan on real estate three to five years. E. L. [illegible], 24 South Clinton-st.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash-av., Room [illegible]. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, etc. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON LONG OR SHORT time, large or small sums, on city property. LOUIS L. PALMER, attorney-at-law, 487 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO AND COOK County real estate at 10 per cent; large sums on city land at 9 per cent. FURNISS & ABBOTT, 36 South Clinton-st., and 481 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums of $1,000 and upwards. Commission moderate. W. BUTLER, 475 Wabash-av., Room 10.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT FROM $1,000 upwards, on long or short time; good secured paper cashed. H. LOWY, 511 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON ILLINOIS FARMS IN sums of $5,000 and upwards, by J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 20 and 22 South Canal-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN LARGE AND SMALL sums on 3 to 5 years' time at current rates. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, 180 West Washington-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON INSIDE real estate, at current rates. COY & MOSS, 202 West Madison-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY FOR A TERM OF YEARS at 9 and 10 per cent interest on good city and suburban property. SHELDON & WATERMAN, Room 30, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO LOAN—$20,000 IN SUMS OF $1,000 AND UPwards, on improved or unimproved city or suburban real estate. LYMAN & JACKSON, 73 West Madison-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON IMPROVED ILLINOIS farms or city real estate; 10 per cent and expenses. E. L. PEASE, 114 West Madison-st.

$10,000 WANTED FOR 1 YEAR ON SECond mortgage; will pay 15 per cent; property worth $100,000, mortgage $35,000. Apply on Mondays, or address T, 34 South Clinton-st., Room 7.

$25,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, at fair interest. MILLER & RIGDON, Loan Agents, 200 West Madison-st.

$30,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE for long time, at current rates. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 374 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REport, loan, real estate, law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 1134 Wabash-av.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

DIVORCES OBTAINED, LEGALLY, QUIETLY, and without publicity. Damages collected. Confidential business carefully conducted. Fees low. Box 523, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL PHONOGRAPHER would like to club with a few nice young men evenings; for mutual perfection in the art. Address B 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY JOHN E. PETTIBONE OLD paper, rags, and metals at 89 West Madison-st. Branch 151 East Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—TO BUY AN INTEREST IN SOME prosperous Chicago publication. Address M, Box 713, Meadville, Pa.

WANTED—ONE SECOND-HAND DERRICK, immediately, about 30 feet high. Address F M E, 177 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE 700 JOISTS, 3X12, 20 ft, and 700 joists, 2x12, 20 feet long. Call on B. B. TEYOUNG, Government Goods Depot, corner Sixteenth-st and Wentworth-av.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—MALE or female agents; horse and outfit furnished; business new; circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—ON FIVE YEARS TIME, LOTS ON the West, South, and North Sides. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 5.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, AT less than 6 per cent on valuation, 40x120 feet and 27x125 feet, State-st., north of Harrison. C. S. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO LEASE—TEN ACRES OF LAND NEAR Washington Heights, for a term of years, suitable for a garden. D. O. STRONG, 49 Twenty-second-st.

TO LEASE—VALUABLE BUSINESS LOT—A valuable lot, 80x120 feet, on East Randolph-st., between Market and Franklin, is offered for rent for a term of years at a reasonable price. A splendid location for almost any class of business. Inquire of MRS. MARY BUSCH, No. 444 West Twelfth-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 130 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO learn and engage in the telegraphing business. Inquire at Porter's National Telegraph College, 361 Wabash-av.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Michigan; wages $2.00. Only a part of the fare required; cash, the company paying the other part. No office fee. ANDREW G. BING & CO., 22 Milwaukee-av., up stairs.

WANTED—550 LABORERS, 200 CHOPPERS. Wages $2 per day; rockmen $2.25 to $2.50 per day; teams, $4 per day; board $4 per week. Work for 2 years. All for Wisconsin. Apply to SNELL & LIFE, 23 West Madison-st., Agents for the Company.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY, 200 RAILroad laborers, 50 wood choppers, and 75 quarrymen; [illegible]. Apply to E. P. CHRISTIAN, 368 East Randolph-st., Room 2.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to examine our new $1.50 corn-sheller. Shells 2 bushels per hour. Good men wanted. KIMBALL & CO., 184 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—A GOOD, EXPERIENCED PORTER. Must write and speak both German and English, and be able to furnish good references. Apply at 8 and 6 Wabash-av., up stairs.

WANTED—FIVE WOOD CHOPPERS, NEAR the city. Also 20 Railroad men, to go with Agent to-night. 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FEW EXPERIENCED ADVERtisement solicitors for agricultural papers. Address W. M. KENNEDY, Dixon, Ill.

WANTED—A STOUT BOY AS PORTER. References required. Apply at the Madison House, 124 and 126 West Madison-st., after 10 o'clock.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS FOR city; also men to travel, by American Button Hole, Overseaming and Sewing Machine Company, 184 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TRAVEL AS clerk and cashier for country auction sales. Must come well recommended. Apply at Government Goods Depot, cor. Sixteenth-st and Wentworth-av., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD ADdress to solicit orders for Haines' Manual of Interest, Average, and Exchange, showing the interest on all sums from $1 to $10,000 at 1 and 10 per cent per annum, for from 1 day to 6 years; adapted to all rates per cent, and arranged for the averaging of accounts; with an appendix containing tables of sterling exchange, compound interest, present worth and rules for business calculations. Price $1.75. Agents will find this a fast selling book as it is the only really good work upon the subject that is sold at anything like a reasonable price. It is as comprehensive as the most costly and elaborate works ever published, surpassing all in simplicity and compactness. Address S. C. HAINES, Publisher, 721 Sansom-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN, TO SOLICIT for city trade in stationery. Apply at ROBERTSON'S, 379 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A LADY OR GENTLEMAN OF INtelligence, energy, and good address can find permanent and profitable employment by applying to WOOD & MURRAY, 293 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO RELIABLE CARRIERS IN vicinity of West Twelfth-st on evening routes. Apply at 3 p. m. to GEORGE L. WELLS, 257 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN KNOWING THE Western paint trade to travel on commission with varnishes, brushes, or similar goods. To sell established paint. Address with references, COMMISSION, Grand Central Hotel.

WANTED—WE WANT 2 A NO. 1 CANVASSERS. Call for a few days at 383 Wabash-av. CUSHING & PARSONS.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY BOY IN A PRIvate boarding house. 281 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A BOY 16 YEARS OLD LIVING IN neighborhood of Prairie-av. and Twenty-fifth-st. to take care of horses; also an office boy. JAMES H. HILL & CO., 279 State-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER or entry clerk. First-class situation for an active, trustworthy young man. Must be well recommended. Address Q 25, Tribune office, giving references, former experience, and salary expected.

WANTED—A SMART ACTIVE BOY, ABOUT 14 or 16 years, to tend office; must have good references. Apply, between 8 and 9 o'clock, at 565 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK—ONE WHO has had experience preferred. Address with references Z 23 Tribune office.

WANTED—ENTRY CLERK, IMMEDIATELY, a young man who is a good penman, quick and accurate in figures. Address with references, A 43, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—WALNUT OVAL TURNERS AT HARGREAVE'S Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich. Apply to C. W. STEVENS, 584 West Madison.

WANTED—TEN CABINET MAKERS, AT CORner of Kinzie and Reuben-sts. Steady work and good wages to first-class men.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE ironer and trimmer, at once, by G. HAWLEY & CO., McGregor, Iowa; steady work.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, THREE FIRST-class carriage trimmers, to work on fine light buggies. Apply to A. PORTER, northwest cor. Randolph and Ann sts., 2d story, corner room.

WANTED—TWO GAS FITTERS, APPLY IMmediately at 198 Twenty second-st., cor. State.

WANTED—SIX PLASTERERS AT THE COR. of Thirty-eighth-st. and Langley-av., Cottage Grove.

WANTED—PLUMBER. JAMES REID, 1233 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD TURNER. APPLY AT McDOUGAL & McKINLEY'S Planing Mill, 42 and 44 North Sangamon-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—SHOEMAKERS, good trimmers and finishers on machine work. 872 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A FEW LESSONS IN HAIR CUTting and shaving. Address, stating lowest terms, N 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—A TINNER AT 674 ARCHER-AV.

WANTED—GARDENER AND HIS WIFE TO take charge of house and grounds at Canfield Station N. W. R. R. Call on premises, or address I J 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—TEN GOOD HARNESSMAKERS, for heavy and light work. Good wages and steady employment at W. J. RALPH'S, cor. Adams and State-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD DOOR-MAKER. APPLY at mill, corner Eighteenth and Canal-sts.

WANTED—GARDENER AND HIS WIFE TO GO a few miles into the country. Address ANDREW G. BING & CO., 22 Milwaukee-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A BOY TO LEARN SIGN AND BANner painting at W. EDMOND'S, 289 Michigan-av., foot of Eldridge-court.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GAS-FITTERS, FOR a short time only. Apply at BIECHERMANN & BISCHOFF, 124 Ohio-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD some experience, to work under instructions in a printing office. Apply to WILLIAMSON, GOSS & Co., 43 and 45 Eldridge-court.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A SMALL NURSE GIRL. APPLY at 1132 Prairie-av.

Domestics.

WANTED—A NICE, TIDY GIRL TO ASSIST IN general housework, with reference. At 319 West Monroe-st., near LaSlin, for two days.

WANTED—AT 155 THIRTY-FIRST-ST., AN intelligent German girl, to do general housework for two in family.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of three; American preferred. Apply at 10 North Halsted-st. after 9 o'clock a. m.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL. APPLY IMMEdiately at 271 West Jackson-st. with references.

WANTED—COMPETENT COOK, WASHER, and ironer, who can come well recommended. Apply at 312 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family at 51 South Curtis.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family. 309 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR second work at 418 Michigan-av. Best references required.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE GIRL about 16 years of age; good wages paid to a good girl. Apply for 3 days at 1619 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family, at 142 Calumet-av. No Irish need apply.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK FOR FIRST-class boarding-house; also a laundress. Apply at 548 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A CHILD'S NURSE. REFERences required. Apply at 383 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE GIRL to take care of a baby 9 months old. None under 16 years need apply. 311 Michigan-av.

WANTED—ONE SECOND COOK AND ONE kitchen girl; German or Swede. Apply from 9 to 10 o'clock, at the Washington Dining-Rooms, 179 West Washington-st.

WANTED—THIS MORNING, AT MRS. BATES' office, 10 Peck court, 4 girls for the Riverside Hotel, Maywood; also girls for private families at Riverside and Maywood; also cook for the city.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO PLAIN cooking and necessary household affairs in a boarding house, 179 South Desplaines-st.; good wages paid for such.

WANTED—A GOOD TIDY GIRL WILL HEAR of a pleasant home with good wages, to take care of a boy three years old, at 356 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family, 466 Centre-av. Also 2 boys wanted at 81 West Lake-st., up stairs.

WANTED—AT ONCE—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a moderate-sized private family. Good wages to right person. Must be good cook. 371 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT 18 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST. A good woman to cook, wash, and iron for a small family. Apply for three days. Come early.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK, AT 610 Burnside-st., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts.

WANTED—AT 118 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., an experienced girl for general housework. Good pay weekly.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—OPERATORS ON SINGER'S MAchines and girls to finish on capes; none but good hands need apply; good salary will be paid. 55 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRIMMER AND designer in dressmaking, one who has had several years' experience at the business. References from reliable houses required. Call at 883 State-st. over drug store, Wednesday, March 6, between 9 and 12.

WANTED—THREE MACHINE GIRLS TO work on coats, and two by hand, at 464 Milwaukee-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILLIAM AND ALFRED COURchain, previous to the fire, lived at 83 West Ohio. Address FRED. COURCHAIN, Rulo, Neb.

Caleb B. Hamilton and family; at one time on police, and two years ago lived on Chicago-av. Address MRS. SARAH E. HODGKINS, 5 St. Lawrence-st., Portland, Me.

D. E. Shaw lived at 1251 Indiana-av., and taught dancing. Address MRS. SARAH P. MITCHELL, Winchester, N. H., 173 Central-st.

Isabel Jeannette Lee lived on North Wells-st. Address E. M. MULLIN, Forreston, Ogle County, Ill.

PERSONAL—IF GEORGE W. GILCHRIST, formerly of Dwight, Ill., will send his address to JULIUS CRONE & CO, Chicago, Ill., he will learn of business important for him to know.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE TWO RESIDENCE lots, near the corner of Hubbard and Lincoln-sts., for two lots at South Side city limits; difference in cash. Address KENDALL, 73 South Halsted-st.

TO EXCHANGE—THE OWNER WILL EXchange two or five suburban town lots, 2½ miles from the city, at cash prices for goods, or horse and buggy. C. MANN, 131 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as travelling salesman in some good boot and shoe house or grocery house; is well acquainted in the business; best of city references given. Address B 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED cook in either a hotel or restaurant; can furnish good city references. Apply at 510 Twenty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 18 years of age; had 5 years' experience in driving a single horse truck; first-class references. Address O 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A WELL EDUCATed gentleman, native German, 5 years in this country, having office during 15 months, wishes to engage himself in some work of a legal character, in a law office in this city. He writes a good and fluent hand. Good references will be given. Address A B, Branch office 469 Wabash-av.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOK-KEEPER IN bank or wholesale house, by an experienced accountant. Best of references can be given. Please address for 3 days, G 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent double entry bookkeeper and correspondent, in some bank, manufacturing establishment or wholesale house. Best of references as to character and competency furnished. Address R 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE house by a young man, aged 22, familiar with book-keeping; references A1. Address F 80, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN FOR carpenter or house builders by a man of experience in the business. Address 187 West Jackson-st. Small lease wanted outside of city limits. Address 187 West Jackson-st. A. L. PIFFERMAN.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND gardener; can milk and make himself generally useful other ways; will keep everything neat and tidy; has no bad habits; the best of city references. Address M. B. CULVER, 322 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young Scandinavian, used to taking care of horses and carriages and well recommended. Address Y 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND gardener. Can milk, and is willing to make himself useful. Good references. Address O 50, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY who writes a fine business hand, as copyist or amanuensis. Address N 97, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SECOND GIRL in a first-class private family; no other need apply. Call or address at 141 Brown-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CHAMBERMAID by an English girl; good references. Apply at 188 Hastings-st., West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash, and iron in a private family; wages, $4 per week; best city references given. Call at 178 South Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as laundress or to do second work in a private family. 222 Centre-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL as cook in a first-class boarding house or in a private family where a laundress is kept. Address MARY BELLFOURE, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO general housework in a private family. Call at 123 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL IN a small family. Apply at 36 Noble-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do second work, or sewing, or to do cooking in a small family. Address or call at 159 North Paulina-st., corner Indiana-st. A G, Chicago.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN lady as housekeeper; a widower's family. Address K 85, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE REVISED EDItion of Chambers' Encyclopedia, and other publications of J. B. Lippincott & Co. C. S. BURROWS, 593 Wentworth-av.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE BEST SELLING article in America; $6 to $20 a day sure on small capital, for country agents. Double sample, 25c. MERRILL & CO., 230 West Randolph-st., Chicago. Call from 10 to 12 a. m.

AGENTS WANTED—CRAM'S NEW IMPROVED Republic and World Map, just issued, one hundred agents wanted at once; new State Maps, Religious Charts, Lithographs, Photographs, Steel Engravings, Chromos, &c.; best and cheapest goods for agents in America; send for catalogue. GEO. F. CRAM, 66 West Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK—GOOD RED, WHITE AND PRESSED brick, arriving daily. Delivery prompt. DUNNE & SCANLAN, Iron-Clad office, 164 East Monroe st.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 40,000 GOOD SECOND hand brick. Apply to C. F. MARSH, 384 Wabash av, up stairs.

FOR SALE—BRICK—THE BRICKMAKER'S Agency offers for sale 2,000,000 brick at $15 per 1,000, cash. These bricks are hard-burnt, and first-class. Apply at 94 Fifth-av., corner Washington-st.

FOR SALE—150 M HARD MACHINE PRESSED red brick for immediate delivery. Address or apply to S. W. SEA, Battle Creek, Mich.

FOR SALE—BRICK—THE BOARD OF PUBlic Works offer for sale 1,000,000 of bricks, in lots to suit purchasers. These bricks are all selected and hard burned, and are of the very best quality. Terms, $16 per thousand in cash. Apply at the office of the Board, at City Hall. By order of the Board. F. H. BAILEY, Secretary.—March 2, 1872.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—READY-MADE PORTABLE COTtages, cheap, comfortable, durable. Delivered free of charge anywhere in the city. Office corner of Erie and North Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—FLY-WHEEL, 18 FEET DIAMEter, weighing nearly 8 tons. NORTON & CO., Oriental Mills, Madison-st. bridge.

FOR SALE—2 BARBER CHAIRS, TOOLS, AND fixtures at 362 West VanBuren-st.

FOR SALE—ONE 7-FOOT PLATED SHOW CASE; one 8 foot counter, shelving and drawers suitable for drug or cigar store. Apply at 193 West Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—3 PROPELLERS, 9 TUGS, 30 schooners, 10 barks, 8 scows, 8 barges, 1 steam yacht. J. B. SCOTT & BROWN, Ship Brokers, Detroit, Mich.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO CAPITALISTS—IN A large-paying enterprise of undoubted success, now largely established in Milwaukee, but wishing to locate in Chicago; capital required, $2,5000 to $30,000. Address, A. D. VERTISER, P. O. Box 557, Milwaukee, Wis.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $15,000 TO $20,000, in a tobacco manufacturing and wholesale business, established in Chicago in 1865. Good custom. Apply personally, or address G & S, 63 South Jefferson-st. Reference required.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500 CALL AT the Powell House, or address J W M, cor. Milwaukee and Western-avs.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES (BOTH CARriage and draft), mules, harness, lap robes, wagons, buggies, sleighs, 2 cashmere goats, &c. every Tuesday and Saturday of each week, at 421 State-st. [illegible] advanced on all kinds of goods. One express horse and wagon.

FOR SALE—HORSES, WAGON, AND HARness. Also, a square body top buggy (Brown's make); 1 three seated carriage and harness, to be sold cheap, as the owner has no use for them; can be seen in stable, rear of 162 South Peoria-st.

FOR SALE—SOME FINE DRAUGHT HORSES and cheap single drivers; some empty stalls for boarding horses at old prices. 42 Harmon-court. E. BRADLEY.

FOR SALE—A CAR LOAD OF HEAVY HORSES just received at the Centre Avenue Stables, 270 and 272 West Madison-st. I. BUSHNELL.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD BUSINESS horse, 6 years old, sound and kind. JAMES B. STOREY, 104 South Clinton-st.

IF YOU ARE IN WANT OF A BUGGY, PHAEton, road or business wagon, or harness of any kind, be sure and call at FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY'S, 148 Michigan-av., before purchasing elsewhere.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, A light open top-buggy for business purposes; must be cheap. Apply to OSCAR FIELDS' stable, 43 and 44 Congress-st.

WANTED—PONY PHAETON OR LIGHT BUGgy—second hand—cheap for cash. Address C. W. B., Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE AND BUGGY IN exchange for lots on South Side. E. EUGENE CADWELL, 202 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, 100 SMALL mules, at AVERY BROS., 192 State-st., from now until next Wednesday. AVERY BROS.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$20 REWARD—ON SATURDAY AFTERnoon, in the vicinity of Twenty-second-st. and Wabash and Michigan-avs., a very small black and tan dog, weighing about 3 lbs.; had on a purple ribbon with Court House bell attached; answers to the name of Pretty. Any one returning him to 139 Twenty-second-st., up stairs, back room, over meat market, or any one giving information leading to his discovery will receive above reward. No questions asked. All that owner saved from fire.

LOST—A SMALL SUM OF MONEY ON, OR near Hubbard court. The finder will be suitably rewarded, and confer a favor, by returning to 619 Wabash-av.

LOST—ON HONORE-ST., NEAR MADISON, pocket-book containing about $35, also draft on New York drawn by Lunt, Preston & Kean in favor of J. P. Black, and other papers of value. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving it at 75 Lincoln-st. FLEMING & WILSON.

LOST—ON STATE OR JACKSON-STS., A SILver watch and key. Any one returning the same to 366 State-st., will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—BETWEEN THE THIRD PRESBYTErian Church, on West Washington-st., and 311 West Jackson-st., a mink collar with satin lining. The finder will be suitably rewarded on returning it to the last named place.

LOST—PORTEMONNAIE ON WEDNESDAY, 28th ult., on Adams-st., between Green and Sangamon. A liberal reward will be given for its return to WING'S Grocery, corner of Green and Adams-sts., 287 West Monroe-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2, ON THE South Side, a pocketbook containing about $40 and papers of no value to any person but the owner. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to 456 South Halsted-st.

LOST—A LOT OF PAPERS, LEFT ON SIDEwalk in front of Marine Mills, 86 North Canal-st.; papers were in a flour sack, and a liberal reward will be paid for return of same to 86 North Canal-st.

LOST—BETWEEN THE BRIGGS HOUSE AND 88 Langley-av., gold enamelled bracelet. By returning same to office of Briggs House a liberal reward will be paid.

LOST—A SMALL BOY, BETWEEN 7 AND 8 years of age; had on an old pair of [illegible] and white woolen socks; alpaca jacket; and had a small cut upon his head. Any one returning it to [illegible] Dunn-st., corner Kinzie, will be amply rewarded. PETER FINNERTY.

FOUND—A BRINDLE COW 11 YEARS OLD, corner Sixty-fifth and Halsted-st. The owner can have her by proving property and paying expenses.

STRAYED—A SMALL WHITE COW, WITH right horn growing over her eye; return to 111 Townsend-st., and be rewarded. ROBERT SCANLAN.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—GROVER & BAKER CABINET case sewing machine for sale very cheap. Inquire in front office, 42 West Madison-st.

REMINGTON EMPIRE CO. HAVE 20 FIRST-class sewing machines to rent by the week or month, and can furnish work for the operators. 164 South Halsted-st.